SATURDAY NIGHT

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NORTHERN ONTARIO: Canada's Waiting Bonanza

STEEL FOR THE PRAIRIES?

MARCH 13, 1951 VOL. 66, NO. 23

—R. D. Robinson

ONTARIO TRAPPER: *Sportsmen's Show publicizes Ontario's North.* *See Page 11.*

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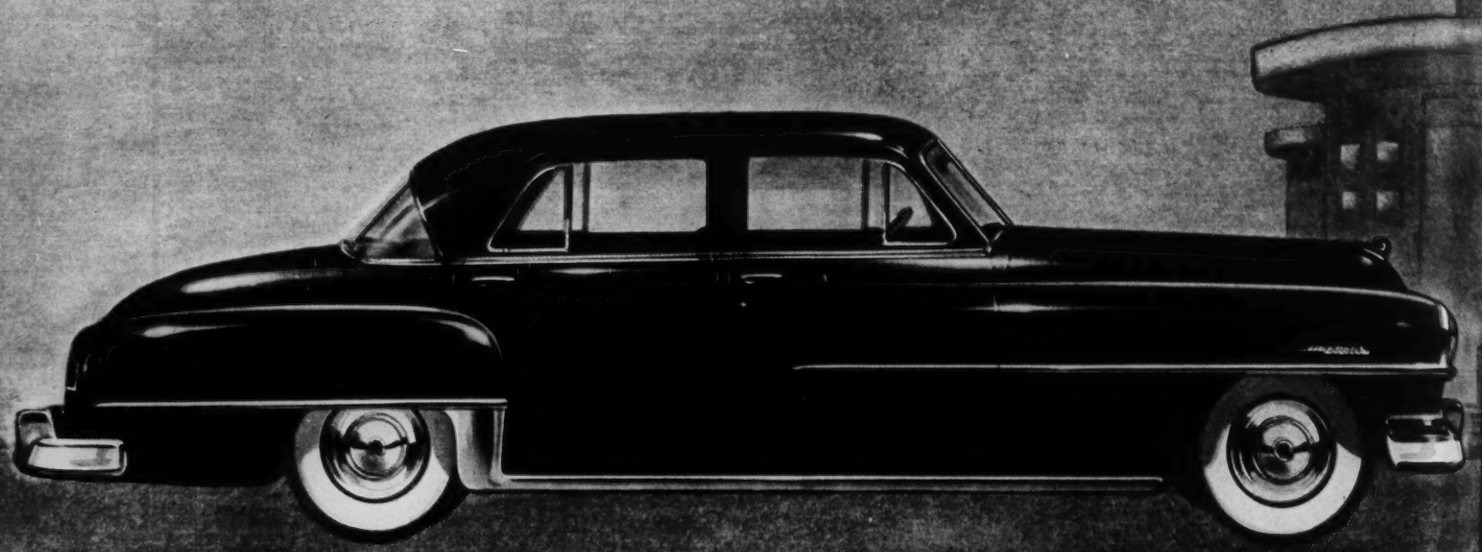
Who's Afraid of Teen-Age Problems?

Joint Investment Pulls the Public

A masterpiece of Elegance..



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NEXT WEEK:

Can Eisenhower Whip Europe's Defences Into Shape?

by Ross Munro

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: The vast and largely uncharted region of Northern Ontario still provides its challenge to sportsmen, to adventurers and to those who, like Trapper **Dan Brown** (with a valuable beaver catch) from Lake Panache, make a rugged living in Canada's oldest industries: trapping, lumbering, and mining. And there is another challenge: the region is a vast storehouse of natural wealth, needing only manpower to realize its potentialities. The next few decades will see the influx of workers, and then Northern Ontario will be even more one of the world's prime producers. But there is a lure and challenge that never fails to attract thousands of hunters and fishermen every year. What the region means to *them* is this week being admirably displayed at the annual Sportsmen's Show in Toronto. *See Page 11.* *—Photo by R. D. Robinson.*

Next Week: Two features on international affairs: ace war correspondent Ross Munro will discuss the job ahead for **General Eisenhower** in whipping Europe's defences into shape; SN's Foreign Editor Willson Woodside has some answers to the question of **Tito** as an ally. The Business Front will deal with the pros and cons of decentralizing industry for a better defence program . . . "Don't Bring Your Mother" is the title of a World of Women feature about the wrong and right ways of getting a job.

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OTTAWA VIEW

THE WHEAT BOUNTY

THE $65 million "bounty" to the Western farmer is the hottest political issue presented to Parliament for several years. Prairie MP's, regardless of party, say it's not enough; most others, realizing that (despite the talk about "taking it out of credits") it will mean a straight addition to the tax bill, say it's too much. Cabinet ministers are doing their best to maintain solidarity despite a wide split of opinions.

C. D. HOWE

The 4-year wheat contract with the U.K. came to an end last July. Before that time **C. D. Howe,** the minister responsible for wheat marketing, discussed its final settlement in London. The British were, and are, completely convinced that they fulfilled all their obligations. Howe agreed with them, as he told the House of Commons on June 5 and as the documents will prove if they are ever produced.

But Agriculture Minister **Gardiner** took alarm at the attitude of the Western farmers, who were in bad mood last fall because of the poor grades of the 1950 crop. He told the Cabinet they must do something for the farmers. Contrary to report, the Cabinet did not exactly send Gardiner to London. It acquiesced, with greater or less reluctance, in his visit. His bright idea was that the British should draw the $65 million which remained of the 1946 credit and hand it over as a "supplementary payment" on the four-year contract. The British had no intention of adding to their dollar debts in order to dig Gardiner out of a tough political spot: before he could get to London they cancelled the remainder of the credit, which they hadn't touched since last July anyway.

CABINET LEFT ALONE

SO LAST WEEK the Cabinet faced it on its own.

Against the "bounty" were these facts: Howe's irrevocable statement that the British had fulfilled their obligation; Abbott's earnest attempts to save money on the civilian budget; the clear fact that Gardiner had promoted the 4-year contract in the belief that world prices would fall; the repeated statements of farm leaders from 1945 right through to 1949 that they preferred stability to boom prices; the natural reluctance of taxpayers to compensate them or Gardiner for a bad guess.

For the "bounty" were these: the fact that the Wheat Board had only 3.8 cents a bushel in the kitty for a final payment on the five-year pool; the Western farmers' fierce demands for more; Gardiner's almost threatening statement that unless the Government "sweetened the pot" he could get no more Western votes.

PM'S INNUENDO

A MASTERPIECE of innuendo was **PM St. Laurent's** statement to the House. He couldn't say the British had defaulted. He didn't even say the farmers were entitled to compensation. He just said the Government would ask Parliament to make a "contribution" equal to the remainder of the British credit or to 23 cents per bushel on deliveries during the last two years of the agreement. The $65 million will actually raise the final payment from 3.8 cents to 8.3 cents a bushel. This figure puzzled everyone. Western MPs said the Government would have been all right if it had paid 12 cents; might even have got away with 10 cents. Maritimers said a bounty of $65 million seemed a lot to them. The figure hasn't been related to any computed gap between the prices the farmer got and what he might be supposed to have got on a free market. Most people on Parliament Hill could relate it only to a tug-of-war between Abbott representing the taxpayers and Gardiner representing Western farm votes. Ingenious efforts were made to persuade people that this was no new burden because it was the same amount as the remainder of the British credit: but it's still $65 million which the taxpayer wouldn't otherwise have had to pay.

ANTI-BRITISH CAMPAIGN

THE campaign to blame the British got going at once. Prairie Liberals, anonymous spokesmen and farm leaders close to Gardiner, like **J. H. We-**

CONTINUED ON PAGE 34A

—Capitol Press

GARDINER: *Idea of a wheat bounty.*

CAPITAL COMMENT

Great Changes in Dozen Years

ALEX. CORRY'S address to the Liberals at Ottawa last week was full of meat. Like PM St. Laurent, Professor Corry served on the Rowell - Sirois Commission; like him, he is an outstanding authority on the Canadian constitution. He was talking to the advisory council of the National Liberal Federation, and a few of his remarks reflected the political atmosphere of the occasion. But with his survey of Canadian history over the past five years, and his analysis of the two problems of national unity and individual freedom, most Canadians of all political faiths would largely agree.

We live so much in the welter of the times, and need so badly an occasional long sweeping glance over the terrain we have negotiated —and are about to negotiate—that Corry's historical perspective was highly acceptable.

In 50 years this country has been transformed from a predominantly agricultural country to the sixth or seventh industrial nation of the world. Only one country in the world enjoys a higher standard of living. No other country of comparable population has made such strides in the twentieth century.

The accomplishment is all the more remarkable when measured against the obstacles to nation building, which more than once since Confederation made even some of the stoutest observers wonder if the nation could be preserved at all.

Doubt and Division

Looking back, it is clear that the twenties and the early thirties of this century were periods of grave doubt and division. World War I had left deep scars. The Dominion Government showed little disposition to offer national leadership, and our foreign policy hardly existed in any conscious sense. Any evaluation of Canada's future made as late as 1937 or 1938 was compelled to take account of deep-seated uncertainties. As careful a speaker as John Bracken asserted, in January, 1941: "It is not too much to say that during the 30's the transcontinental economy was on the verge of disruption."

Corry confirms my own conviction that in the past ten or twelve years we have undergone a major spiritual change and have emerged as a very different nation. "The threat of a second world war brought us quickly to relative maturity . . . We bore ourselves with admirable steadiness in the dark days of 1940 and 1941 . . . We made a massive military and economic contribution without faltering in our resolve to see it through . . . Between 1939 and 1945, there was an adult shouldering of responsibilities in the most trying circumstances. Since 1945, there has been further striking evidence of maturity in the field of foreign affairs . . . Our conduct in the past ten years or so supplies heartening evidence of national unity and growing maturity."

It may be said these statements are so obvious as to be superfluous. Perhaps they are. But though many of us feel them, few people say them with such assurance. And there are still some Canadians who by their deeds and words show that they are thinking of this country in terms of the land they knew back in the 1930's.

New Anxieties

Canada's development has, of course, created new anxieties while it was solving others. "We have brought upon ourselves in the last three decades most of the problems that afflict urban industrial society the world over," Corry said. Making our federal system work is one of the new problems. Another is the reconciliation of social security with individual liberty. Another is how to load on governments all the new tasks and still maintain parliamentary government.

Corry is disturbed, as many liberals are, with the growth of "order-in-council" government. How can parliament maintain its authority over policy and administration? Year by year the complexity of government measures grows. The Government itself can hire corps of experts to explain and administer, but how can His Majesty's Loyal Opposition cope with the flood of new complex government activities? Corry wonders if we should not give each political party its own secretariat, charged with the task of helping the members obtain an independent and informed view of government.

He is concerned about the vital right to protest. "The wider the powers exercised by the Government over our lives, the more necessary is the freedom to protest. Nor should we restrict this freedom to those who offer respectable or constructive criticism."

All in all, a speech which the Liberal party should take deeply to heart.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 23 March 13, 1951

Controls and Production

THE spectacle of the Progressive Conservative party urging the voters to bombard the Government with postcards demanding controls is interesting as an evidence that times do change and that parties change with them, and also that the policies of the party are no longer to any great extent manufactured in the office of *Globe and Mail*. But it leaves us with an uneasy feeling that if the Government had not shied off from controls quite early in the game the Conservatives would have been just as ready to denounce it for using them.

The essential difference between the present situation and that in which controls were extensively resorted to during the second war lies in the fact that there is still room for a substantial increase in the total production of the country at the present time, in both military and civilian goods, whereas during the late war there was after the first year (or so no room whatever for any expansion of production. The imposition of price controls at a time when production could be expanded is a fairly infallible method of preventing its expansion and quite possibly bringing about some contraction.

Canada is still relying upon the profit motive—and in our view that motive includes the desire of labor for larger earnings — as the chief force for bringing about an expansion of production. The difference between the Conservatives and the CCF, who are now voting together in favor of immediate controls, is that the Conservatives desire to continue relying upon the profit motive and the CCF desires to have the profit motive abolished. The CCF is therefore perfectly logical in its demand for controls; the Conservatives, in our opinion, can only support that demand either on the ground that production cannot be further expanded or on the ground that controls do not check expansion. (There is the third alternative, of arguing that expansion is not required, but we scarcely think any advocate of controls would be prepared in the present situation to fall back upon that.)

The Conservatives have also made considerable use of the argument that the Government should not take powers to impose controls until it is prepared to use them, especially while the House is sitting and could be called upon to grant powers at any minute. The Government, on the other hand, takes the line that the mere existence of the powers has a deterrent effect upon price rises even before any controls are imposed or proposed. Neither argument seems to us to have much validity. Powers are needed because controls may become necessary. But their existence has little if any psychological effect on prices, for one thing because everybody knows that even if they were not granted now they would be granted at any moment when the Government decided to ask for them.

Strange Comrades

WE DO NOT suppose that the editors of the *Montreal Matin* or of *Le Devoir* are regular readers of the left-wing English weekly, the *New Statesman and Nation*. But it would be a pity for them to remain in ignorance of the comradely embrace extended to them from across the sea. The *New Statesman* has for some time been directing most of its rather waspish invective at the United States. In a recent issue it remarked approvingly that Mr. Pearson's role in the China dispute "surprised many Leftists who easily assumed that Canadian opinion tags along with the American press." "They would be more surprised," it goes on, "if they read the Canadian press"; and the two examples of the Canadian press chosen for quotation to "surprise the Leftists" are *Le Matin* and *Le Devoir*.

From *Le Matin* (which it describes as representing "the Right-Wing Duplessis party") the *New Statesman* chooses this venomous sentence:

PASSING SHOW

IT HAS recently been discovered that the cahow, a Bermuda bird, is not really extinct, as had been universally supposed, and this has renewed the hope of finding at least a few Progressive Conservative voters in French Quebec.

"Having regard to" in a wheat contract is evidently much the same as "With kind regards" at the end of a letter. It doesn't commit you to anything.

Erosion is said to be diminishing the area of Prince Edward Island, but nobody worries. If the entire island were washed away the Canadian constitution provides that there would still be four PEI Senators and four PEI members of Parliament.

Females for the first time outnumber males in the United States, it is revealed by the 1951 census. But that is a war in which Providence is not on the side of the big battalions.

The Senate doesn't object to being reformed. It just doesn't like any particular reform that anybody happens to suggest.

The trouble with a Communist "front organization" is that it has no behind to be kicked.

The penalty of cleverness: nobody cares what Joe Stalin says but everybody wonders why he said it.

It is now arranged that the Toronto streetcars will go underground and their fares will go sky high at the same time.

Titoism is certainly growing. The Communist newspaper in Britain, the *Daily Worker*, now wants to preserve the parliamentary system and even the British Commonwealth.

Funny, but bulk buying of foodstuffs doesn't seem to lead to bulk eating of same.

Lucy says she was thinking of writing her member of Parliament asking him to vote against controls, but she is willing to pair with anybody who wants controls and will promise not to write for them.

CHEERING SECTION

"Why this haste? Is the U.S. afraid it will not get its war?" From *Le Devoir* (described as "independent Catholic") it produces the remark that the difficulty of settling the Korean conflict "arises from the fact that the United States is determined to make war."

The *New Statesman* is obviously not very particular about its allies, for *Le Matin* and *Le Devoir* both stand for everything which is most repugnant to its outmoded intellectual socialism. We don't know what the Montreal papers will make of their new comrade; but it might occur to them that there is something wrong with a rabid anti-Americanism which puts them in such strange company.

Col. Stone in Korea

THE name of Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Stone is appearing in the cables fairly often now that the PPCLI contingent in the UN Army is in very lively contact with the enemy in Korea. He rose from private to his present rank rather rapidly in the course of World War II, and his notable characteristic as a commanding officer is said to be a mixture of affection and respect for the private soldier. This is an excellent qualification for a war in which the private soldier is probably "on his own" about half the time, and may need to know almost as much as a major.

The gentlemen of the press had an opportunity to see something of Col. Stone on Exercise Sweetbriar, when he was one of a big group of top brass who were present as observers, and were usually moved around in a bus. At one point in this exercise the Pats (not the Korea Battalion) were required to put in an attack across a frozen river at night, at forty below. It was a rugged effort, and even the story-hungry pressmen did not stick around long. But the Pats had an audience on the other side of the river. Col. Stone stuck it out, and when he came back to the hut where he and other observers were quartered, his pride in the job the Pats were doing was expressed with considerable feeling. Also it was clear enough that he would not have been happy taking things comfortably (though he was not expected or perhaps even wanted outside with the troops) while the private soldiers were struggling with the forty-below weather. Incidentally this exercise had a great deal of bearing on the kind of campaign that has been going on in Korea during the winter months.

The Wheat Bounty

JUDGING by the speeches made to them in Ottawa last week the members of the Advisory Council of the National Liberal Federation must have gone home imbued with the idea that the Liberal Party is a highly moral influence in the life of Canada. In that mood it must have been rather a shock to them to learn of the bounty of $65 million which the Liberal Government proposes to pay to the wheat farmers of the prairies. There is something shamefaced even about the figure of $65 million. To satisfy the prairie farmers it should have been twice as much. The only merit of this particular figure, so far as we can see, is that it happens to be the same as the amount left in the British credit before Britain gave it up. The idea is presumably to suggest, either that no new money is being found by the taxpayer, which is ridiculously naïve, or that the British have defaulted. Mr. St. Laurent's announcement was cleverly designed to imply that there had been some default. The Prime Minister could not say so openly. The British obligation has been fulfilled: the Prime Minister knows it; and—which may be more important in this moral twilight—Mr. Howe, the minister responsible for marketing wheat, said so last summer both to the British Government and to the Canadian House of Commons.

—Canadian Army

COMMANDS *Pats in Korea: Lieut.-Col. Stone.*

Mr. Howe may have defects as a politician, but at least he understands good business practice. He knows, as he told the House last May, that "people who wish to reverse their principles when they see how a contract works out are not very popular in business circles." We hope earnestly that Mr. Howe and some of his colleagues will now exert themselves to re-establish Canada's reputation for fair dealing. Mr. Gardiner and his supporters are in a fair way to undermine it, and the Prime Minister has done nothing to save it.

Start of the Contract

THE Liberal Government was pushed into the wheat contract in 1946, against the advice of some ministers (including Mr. Howe), by Mr. Gardiner's support for the Western farm leaders' belief that world wheat prices were about to take a disastrous fall. The wording of the preamble to the agreement and of the joint official statement issued at the time prove it beyond doubt. Even in 1947 the general conviction of the farm leaders, shared by Mr. Gardiner, was that the guaranteed minimum of $1.25 for the 1948 crop and of $1 for the 1949 crop would prove the salvation of the prairie farmer. That was the point of the Winnipeg speech of Mr. John Strachey, then British Minister of Food, in February, 1947, and it was widely applauded. The present attempts to turn this speech against the British are lamentably inept.

When the price for the 1948 crop was later fixed at $2 both British and Canadians still expected that the world price would fall far below that. In 1948, indeed, the Western farm leaders were very happy to get $1.80 as the maximum price for the new International Wheat Agreement; and at that time $1.80 U.S. was $1.80 Canadian, for our dollar was still at par. It was still at par, too, when the price of $2 was agreed on for the 1949 crop. Having regard to the "have-regard-to" clause the British were paying 20 cents more than the maximum under the International Agreement which came into effect in the same year. If that was not enough to fulfil the British obligation, the Canadian Government should not have accepted it. "The unfortunate thing about a contract," to quote Mr. Howe again, "is that you have to decide whether it is good or bad when you sign on the dotted line."

In the same way the only reputable course for a government or a political party is to follow the policy it thinks best and then stand by the consequences. What Mr. St. Laurent's Government is trying to do is to buy immunity from the consequences of its own policy.

Gustatory Gloom

THERE is a sombre note of warning to the Minister of National Defence and the Government of Canada in a despatch to the Toronto *Telegram* from Odiham, England. There, in that "shallow, bleak, soup plate bunk" in the Hampshire hills, is stationed Canada's Red Indian Fighter Squadron of the RCAF, advance guard of many more to be sent overseas for the defence of Western Europe. Recently a gala display was held by the Squadron for the benefit of VIP's, top English air brass and the Press. And what was chiefly on the minds of the Canadians? The cold and the food!

Reminiscent shudders will pass through the ageing frames of thousands of Canadians at home, airmen and soldiers alike, at the mere mention of English barrack cold and English service food (only the English could possibly employ that word). About the postage-stamp fireplaces and the nauseous, incombustible coal there is possibly little that can be done. But about the food something can—and should.

It was one of the chief grievances of Canadians overseas in the last war that they should have foisted upon them the continuing minor horrors of English rations, the tuppence ha'penny and the NAAFI. While their pampered comrades at home fortified themselves with fruit juices and milk, they kept themselves alive with sodden starches and perpetual liver. (Where the more edible portions of the liver bearing creatures went, no one ever knew.) And when the opulent Americans arrived, with their mobile coffee-and-doughnut foundries, things by comparison were worse.

Wartime shipping shortage was the excuse advanced by the Canadian powers-that-be as the reason for nary a snitch of BC salmon or Nova Scotia apples. But uneasy-peace-wise and even "next time" if there is to be one, things must be better. Those reminiscent shudders of the ex-troops should be causing shakes in the House of Commons.

Marriages and Religion

TWO RECENT decisions by Quebec courts declaring the validity of two marriages, each involving two Roman Catholics, performed by non-Catholic clergymen have caused considerable perturbation in that Province. The decisions are based upon the language of the Quebec Civil Code, which declares merely that the right to celebrate marriages belongs to "all priests, curés, ministers and other functionaries authorized by the law to keep registers of civil status." Against the decisions it is strongly argued by those who claim non-validity that the authors of the Civil Code expressly declared that their intention was "to preserve to each (person) the enjoyment of his own usages and practices, according to which the celebration of the marriage is entrusted to the clergy of the religion to which he belongs."

That this was actually the intention of the legislators would probably be taken for granted

even if they had not thus placed it upon record. But there were excellent reasons why they did not, and could not, explicitly carry out their intention in the text of the law which they enacted. Those reasons are to be found in the fact that marriage is an affair of two parties, and that had they confined the right of celebration to the clergy of the faith professed by the candidates for marriage, they would have had to make express provision for the case of a Roman Catholic marrying a non-Catholic. This they did not dare to do, because there were only two possible ways of doing it. One was to declare that a mixed marriage could be celebrated *only* by a Roman Catholic priest; the other was to declare that it could be celebrated by either a Roman Catholic priest or a minister of the other party's religion. The first of these alternatives was impossible, because it obviously constituted an extreme limitation of the religious rights of the non-Catholic party, and abolished all pretence of religious equality. The second was impossible, because the ecclesiastical authorities would not have accepted it.

Columbia Encyclopedia

A FEW weeks ago, in commenting on the appearance of a new English encyclopedia of what may be called the second class, meaning the type of publication which does not purport to compete with the Britannica because of smaller size, we observed that one of the best works of this class, the Columbia, had not been republished since the war. Actually the second edition of the one-volume Columbia had then been on sale in Canada for two or three months, but had not come to our attention. It has certain features of editorial policy which we greatly admire, notably its provision of pronunciations for all non-obvious subject-words (all American Greenwiches, for instance, end in -ch while the British one ends in -j), its very inclusive bibliographies, its readable type, and its admission of many characters made famous by popular literature rather than by their actual achievements (such as Casey Jones). We are less enthusiastic about its devotion to Biblical names, which leads it to devote an article to each and every name in all the Old Testament genealogies.

The Columbia very sensibly makes no effort to cover in detail such subjects as Electricity, Architecture, Physics and Theology, for which even the Britannica can scarcely be a substitute for the appropriate special textbook. It is in fact intended, and admirably designed, for the man who wants to be able to lay hands on a single piece of information rather than a complex body of knowledge, and wants it to be reliable, easy to find, and intelligibly stated.

Intended for a North American public, the new Columbia even more than the first edition strives for adequacy on Canadian subjects. It is unfortunate that the Canadian census figures have to be ten years old, except for the prairies where they are only five, but the publishers could hardly be expected to wait another year for the 1951 corrections. A prolonged examination of the volume has brought to light only two typographical errors — Neibuhr for Niebuhr in the article on Barth the theologian and Osgoode Hale for Hall under Toronto.

The relative merits of a number of small handy volumes as against a single very large volume are obviously a matter of taste; but we have a feeling that the Columbia can hardly afford to grow any bigger than its present 2200 pages of three 10½-inch columns each. The price is $27.50 to March 15, then $28.50.

If We Had Thirty Million

by B. K. Sandwell

THAT was a worrying sort of speech that Dr. Charlotte Whitton, Controller of the City of Ottawa, and feminine hope of the Conservative party, delivered to the Empire Club last week. It was full of things that are true, and not wholly pleasant, and yet what is one going to do about them? Dr. Whitton did not mention anything that Canadians could do about them, except remember Canada's history; and remembering the past is not enough unless it is accompanied by understanding the present and making up your mind about the future.

—Don McKague
B. K. SANDWELL

The things that are not wholly pleasant had mostly to do with the economic penetration of Canada by the United States, especially in connection with two things, the ownership of our new iron ore resources and our Western oil, and the control of our labor organizations. If we had a totalitarian government both these distressing things could of course be avoided; but Dr. Whitton does not, we are sure, want a totalitarian government, and under the free-enterprise system, which necessarily allows a good deal of freedom to both capital and labor organizations, it is difficult to see what we could do.

Canadians, outside of Prince Edward Island, are not ready to forbid labor unions to affiliate with any external association that they have a mind to; and Canadians outside of Saskatchewan are not ready to forbid the owners or licensees of iron ore bodies and oil wells to sell shares to Americans, especially as we need American dollars with which to pay for grapefruit and heavy machinery.

Iron Ore and Furnaces

Anyhow the Americans are beginning to feel that they may soon need our iron ore, and once they get to feeling that way they will become very angry if we decline to let them dig it up and take it away. Similarly the Americans are beginning to feel that they need the St. Lawrence Waterway; and although they have held up that project for forty years, once they get to wanting it themselves they will become very angry if we don't want it also. (Fortunately there is no danger of either of these things happening, so there is also no danger of Uncle Sam having apoplexy.) That our iron ore will largely go to feed American furnaces is obviously true, but we, who have been feeding our Nova Scotia furnaces with Newfoundland iron ore and our Central Canada furnaces with American iron ore for generations can hardly object to that on any intelligible principle.

Things were obviously easier for us when Great Britain had a lot of capital which it was willing to invest in Canada—not always with the happiest results to the investor. One of the things that Canadians might remember about Canada's history is that when that process of investment began, and during a large part of its duration, Great Britain had the power of veto over Canadian legislation, and used it occasionally for the defence of British investment, and a British court had the final appeal in civil cases. We got rid of that limitation on our sovereignty, and a little later the British got rid of their surplus of investible capital, and no amount of remembering of history will ever turn the clock back to 1850. The Americans now have the investible capital, and while they have not the power of veto over our legislation they probably feel that they could make things so extremely unpleasant for us if we legislated in a way they did not like that they really don't need a veto.

Well, we still need capital (we are just bubbling over with undeveloped resources) and Britain (like everybody else except the United States) has no capital to export. But in the realm of manpower it is not quite the same. Britain still has manpower to export. One of the elements in that past which Dr. Whitton wants us to remember is that in its most glorious days Canada had always an open door for immigration, from Britain, from Ireland, from Italy and Germany, indeed from almost anywhere except the Orient. We did not ask them to bring much capital, and we did not even object if they brought a grandparent or two.

Confidence in Canada

In those days we had confidence in Canada as a place where practically anybody could make a living. We never then shipped back to his land of origin a poor wretch who happened not to have had time to dig himself into our economy before a depression came along to uproot him. We were not even greatly distressed because a number of Canadians found better jobs in the United States; we sort of took it for granted that the United States was a more mature and fully developed economy and probably would have better jobs than Canada, and it certainly never occurred to us to complain that the immigrants were pushing the old Canadians out of the country.

Nothing will save this country from economic dependence upon the United States as surely and as effectively as a sharp increase in population. The old triangular trade arrangement is gone. The flow of capital from London is gone. Our association with the Commonwealth is most valuable, and indeed all that Dr. Whitton says it is; but it will not solve our economic problems. We shall convert our iron ore at home, we shall burn our oil at home, only so far as there are people in Canada to use their products. With 14 million people in Canada we talk to Uncle Sam in a childish treble. With 30 million we could talk like a grown man.

Cursed Be He That Moves My Bones

"A learned member of Britain's Society for Psychological Research has a new twist on how to win crap games and influence dice. Try quoting Shakespeare. Robert H. T. Thouless of Cambridge University says a few snatches of poetry may make all the difference between snake-eyes and a natural."—BUP despatch.

WHEN *in disgrace with fortune in men's games*
I all alone beweep my luckless state
And call the dice unpublishable names
When they refuse to match a six or eight,—

Wishing me like to one more rich in natches,
Whose throws dissolve the losing House in groans,
Desiring wealth in barrels, bales and batches
From these two uncoöperative bones,—

Yet in these thoughts myself almost disdaining,
Haply I think on some smooth lines I've penned:
And then my store of lucre, quickly waning,
Rallies so well I can afford to lend,—

For their sweet sound remembered, thanks to heaven,
Helps me to roll consecutively seven.

J.E.P.

MORE THAN A GLEAM IN THE EYE

Steel Industry For the Prairies?

by Michael Barkway

THE ANNOUNCEMENT certainly didn't sound very exciting. It got into some of the business pages in small type last December. It said that Consolidated Smelters Ltd. was going to spend $9 million on an ammonium phosphate plant at Kimberley, BC, to supply fertilizer to the prairies. The significant thing, which it didn't say, is that the fertilizer plant will have a by-product of 200 tons of iron-oxide per day, the equivalent of 150 tons of iron.

MICHAEL BARKWAY

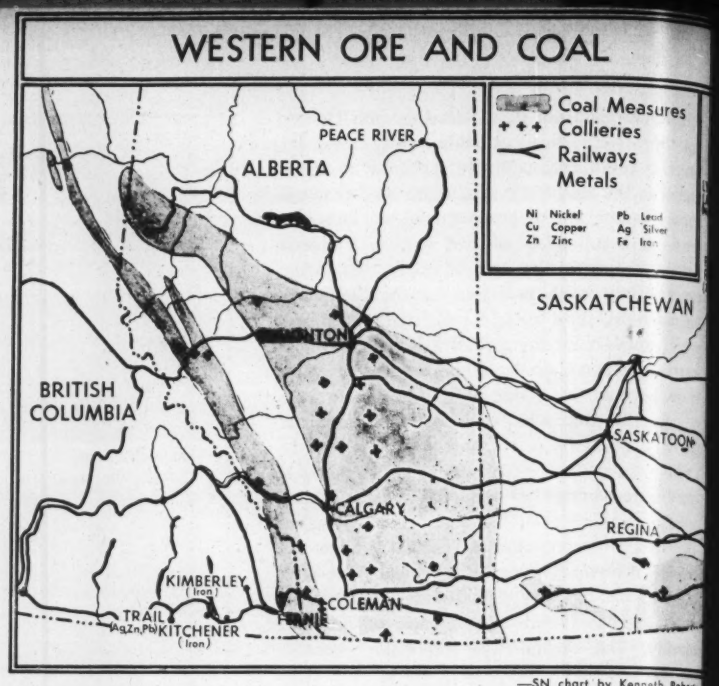
It works out this way. The fabulous Sullivan mine produces 11,000 tons of ore a day. By various processes, the company extracts quantities of silver, lead and zinc, and a little tin. Two thousand tons of pyrrhotite tailings are left, and they have been accumulating for more than 17 years. This colossal dump is what the late Selwyn G. Blaylock (who was Consolidated's General Manager) used to call "the iron mine on the surface."

The pyrrhotite is 60 per cent iron and 40 per cent sulphur. For its new fertilizer plant Consolidated wants 100 tons of sulphur per day: it will make sulphuric acid which will be used to treat the phosphate shipped in from Montana. But this will leave 200 tons of iron-oxide per day, or 150 tons of iron. So the first step to convert the pyrrhotite into iron is already being taken.

You may say there's nothing exciting about this; and for the present you may be right. But be a little impractical for a moment. The two main requirements for steel production are iron and coal. Ore from Minnesota or Ontario now meets U.S. coal at Hamilton or Sault Ste. Marie; Newfoundland ore meets Cape Breton coal at Sydney, NS. The big reserve of Canadian coal, in the foothills of the Rockies, is being barely touched (SN, Oct. 31, 1950). But there is good coking coal in the foothills collieries. Fernie, BC, and Coleman, Alberta, both on the CPR Crow's Nest Pass line, produce excellent coke. Kimberley, a little further up the line, will be producing iron-oxide, and any amount more can be got from the pyrrhotite whenever it's needed. In addition there are undeveloped deposits of hematite on Iron Range Mountain near Kitchener, BC; and for the sake of a good "mix" it might be worth developing the beds of magnetite at Burmis, near Blairmore, Alberta. Limestone, needed for fluxing, is also available. The stuff is all there, handy and conveniently placed. No wonder it brings a gleam to the eye of people wanting prairie development.

If it's as good as this, why hasn't industry seemed more interested? Principally for one very good reason: lack of markets. The hard-headed will tell you it's no good dreaming of a prairie steel industry until the population is three or four times what it is today. Yet nothing brings population so fast as steel and dependent industries—a chicken-&-egg proposition!

STRIP MINING *in Crow's Nest Pass: Will industry become more interested?* —CPR



—SN chart by Kenneth Roberts

Certainly in present conditions no one thinks of a giant integrated steel industry like Hamilton or the Soo. But the time may have come, or at least may not be far off, when Alberta could support a modest industry on a scale that proves profitable both in Winnipeg and in Vancouver.

Use the Scrap

At Selkirk, near Winnipeg, Manitoba Rolling Mills (a subsidiary of Dominion Bridge Company) casts small steel ingots out of scrap. It uses all the scrap it can get from all over the prairies. It rolls its ingots into a variety of small shapes: reinforcing bars, small angles, fence posts and suchlike. Rated ingot capacity is 60,000 tons a year, and the mills produce up to capacity or to the limits of the scrap supply. It is a profitable operation.

The Vancouver mills also depend on scrap. The Vancouver Steel Company in Burnaby makes ingots in an electric melting furnace; Vancouver Rolling Mills rolls small sections, including light rails; and the Pacific Bolt Company makes the rolled product into a host of small items—bolts, rivets, railway spikes.

Vancouver and Winnipeg enjoy this advantage over Alberta. They each have a concentrated market of more than a third of a million people; delivery costs are at a minimum. A market the same size in Alberta or Saskatchewan would cover a large area, with a consequent increase in delivery costs. Unfortunately there are no figures of total use of iron and steel products in the area that might be served from Alberta: the figures show only deliveries to manufacturing industries, and they are not much help in determining what the market *might* be if there were a local source of iron and steel.

The best available studies suggest that the potential market in the early future would be for foundry iron (*e.g.*, for castings for agricultural implements), for small pipe of either steel or iron (but not the special pipe for oil transmission), and for the hundred-and-one small steel products Winnipeg and Vancouver now make.

Figures are largely guesswork. But, for example, Canada uses 200,000 tons a year of ordinary pipes: every house has about a ton of them. That suggests an annual consumption of about 30,000 tons on the prairies. It probably wouldn't be worth making a large variety of types, but some of the smaller and commoner sizes might be made in Alberta—if the "skelp" were available (that is the rolled steel strip from which pipe is made). As for foundry iron, Manitoba produces 48,000 tons of castings a year: this reflects the relatively high industrialization of the Winnipeg area. It may also suggest what could happen further west. The success of the steel rolling mills in Winnipeg and Vancouver also suggests what the Alberta market might become.

Merry-Go-Round

Unfortunately nobody *knows* whether Alberta and Saskatchewan could support a small integrated steel plant; and the purpose of this is to suggest that perhaps somebody ought to know. At present we are in a sort of merry-go-round.

It *might* be worthwhile for Consolidated Smelters to start using their Kimberley iron in a smelter. But not unless there is somebody to use the steel. It *might* be worthwhile for Dominion Bridge Company, which operated a rolling-mill in Calgary during the war, to re-open it. But not unless there is a local supply of steel ingots. It *might* be worthwhile to start making pipe up to, say, 3 inches in the West. But not unless the skelp is available locally. No steel, no rolling-mill, no skelp, no pipe. Or the other way round, no pipe-factory, no market for skelp, no rolling-mill, no market for ingots, no steel mill.

No one part of the operation can stand alone. No survey by one manufacturer can indicate the potentialities. Before Consolidated Smelters or anybody else can invest several million dollars in iron and steel furnaces they need to have an assured market for enough foundry iron and steel ingots to permit an economical rate of production. Before a rolling-mill is justified, Dominion Bridge or anybody else needs to know how much

CONTINUED ON PAGE 15

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TROUBLE IN RED CHINA

by O. M. Green

DURING the past year there have been persistent reports of unrest in the interior of China—the Communists call it "counter-revolution." These are now confirmed by Peking's newly announced penalty of death or life imprisonment for a number of crimes, from resisting the tax-collector to attempting to overthrow the Government.

In announcing these regulations to a meeting of officials from the provinces, Peng Cheng, chairman of the Government's Political and Law Committee, frankly admitted the growing activity of "anti-Communist elements," sabotage of factories, warehouses, mines and railways (traffic on the Canton-Hankow 685-mile long trunk railway is stated to have fallen to a mere trickle) resistance to land reform and the collection of grain, and, in the southern province of Kwangsi, home of ultra-conservative hillmen, the murder of 3,000 officials sent to enforce Communist administration.

That these outrages are the work of "the wolves of American and Chiang Kai-shek groups," as Peng Cheng asserted, is improbable. There are, no doubt, in South China numerous bands of Nationalist soldiers who have turned outlaws since their leaders fled to Formosa. But the one point on which all who have recent first-hand knowledge of China are agreed is that there is no prospect of the return of Chiang Kai-shek's Government.

Basis of Unrest

From many indications it seems clear that the basis of unrest is the peasants' dissatisfaction with the Communists' agrarian policy. In June last year Peking Radio reported that a peasant revolt in Anhwei (one of the Yangtze Valley provinces) had been stamped out by the army.

Last July, a group of politically-minded Chinese Christians, headed by the YMCA leaders, after a conference with Chou En-lai, the Premier, published a manifesto confessing the errors into which they had been led by foreign missionaries, "the tools of imperialism," and containing the curious pledge to do their utmost to make the peasants understand the Government's land reform.

Lastly one may note the measures

—Wide World

DOCTRINAIRE *politicians like Chou En-lai are increasing terrorism.*

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announced in Peking on February 19 to increase the production of grain. These include the remission of taxation on quantities of grain produced above last year's level.

This allusion to taxation indicates the root of the matter. The Communists have not yet introduced collective farming. Private ownership has been adopted, with redistribution of land, some farmers getting more land, some less.

What seems clear is that the peasants at large find that Communist taxation is much heavier than under the old order. This was indicated in the prolonged discussion of the peasant problem by the People's Political Consultative Conference (the Communist Parliament) last year.

Apart from taxation, there have been heavy levies of grain, partly to keep labor quiet in big towns like Shanghai by supplying them with cheap rice; partly to feed the army. This was undoubtedly the cause of the Anhwei riots mentioned above. And one of the outrages cited by Peng Cheng, when announcing the new penalties for counter-revolution, was the murder of transport men carrying supplies for the Army.

It seems hardly too much to say that the peasant now finds that while the land is his, the fruits of it are taken for others.

A subsidiary cause of unrest is the increasing restriction on personal freedom. A year ago a Chinese citizen still enjoyed some freedom of movement. Now if he wishes to leave the town where he lives he must report to the local officials where, why and for how long he is going.

How far the war in Korea acts on public opinion one cannot tell, though if the American calculation of Communist casualties in Korea and the reports of hospitals filled with wounded in Manchuria and North China are anywhere near true, it certainly may have a considerable effect.

It would be wrong to regard these signs of dissatisfaction as constituting a serious threat to the Chinese Government. The Communist Party is very strong; the question is whether it can put down dissatisfaction with terrorism, which in so vast a country as China has never failed, in the long run, to reap its own reward.

The answer may lie with the Red Generals, who, after all, have put the Communists in power. Many observers wonder how long they will take orders from remote political doctrinaires, the sort of people for whom they have an inborn contempt.

O. M. GREEN *was for 21 years editor of* North China Daily News, *Tientsin.*

—Miller

HOW LONG *will Generals like Chu Teh, Red C-in-C, go on taking orders?*

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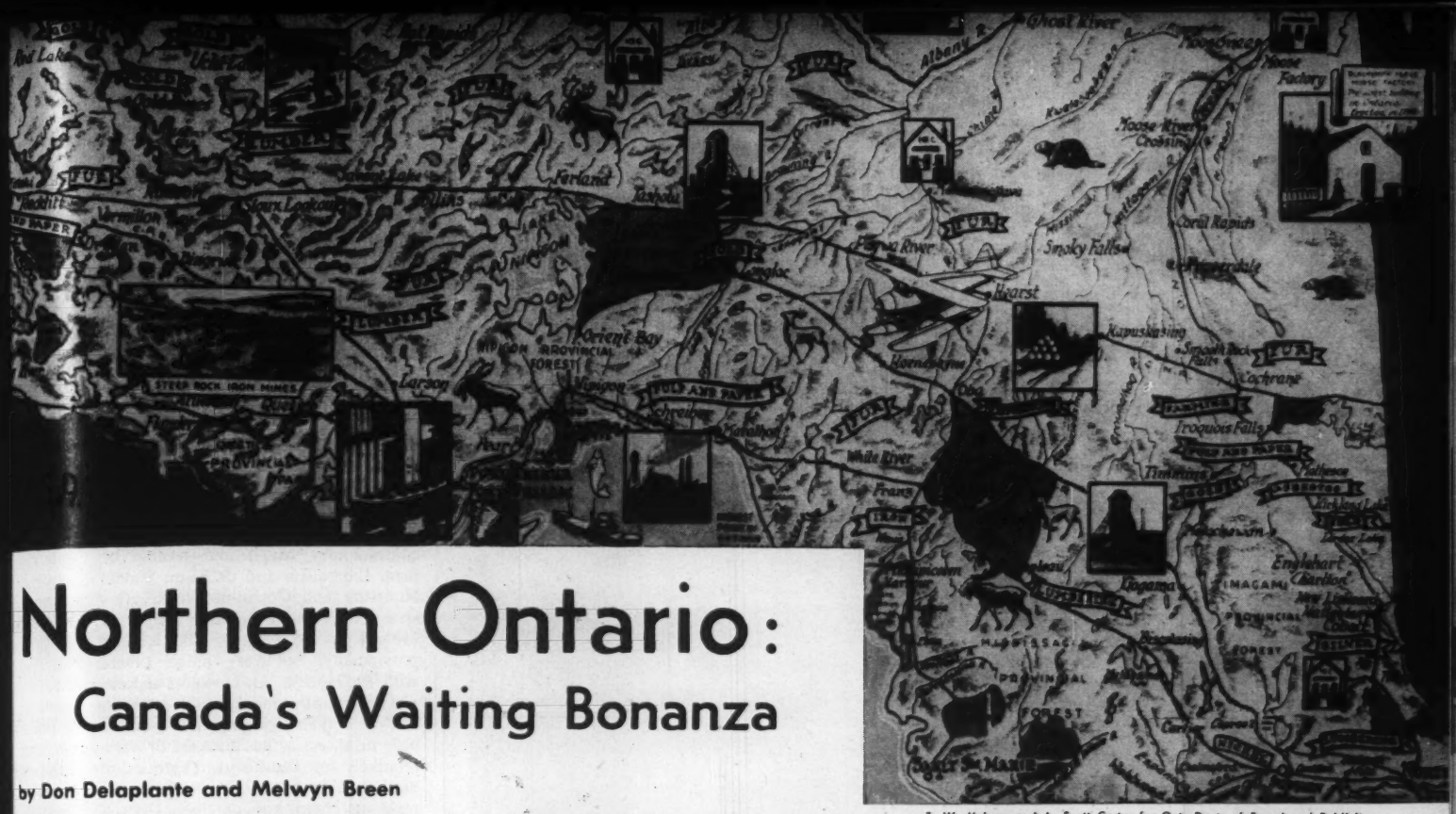


—T. W. McLean and A. Scott Carter for Ont. Dept. of Travel and Publicity

Northern Ontario:

Canada's Waiting Bonanza

by Don Delaplante and Melwyn Breen

WHEN a citizen of Northern Ontario visits Toronto, he gapes at the city's harassed residents folded into streetcars like sausages into a carton, and at the glue-like flow of bumper-to-bumper auto traffic. Usually he hurries back to the north country, scarcely believing that anyone would tolerate living under such conditions. Where he comes from, the population of 400,000 has 350,000 square miles to roam in, or, as he says, room to live and breathe and raise a family.

Yet, despite its scanty population, the vast picturesque area of which this uninhibited, forthright citizen is resident is Canada's greatest single reservoir of natural wealth, and probably the greatest per-square-mile producer in the world. It's a dramatically fruitful storehouse which will produce a sizeable share of needed defence materials.

In the interest of preserving a vital part of that wealth—her wildlife—a group of Northern Ontario men are, this week, meeting in Toronto to discuss conservation and to demonstrate to "city slickers" just what North country life can be. The third International Sportsmen's Show is taking place in Toronto: a week of display and entertainment that shows techniques and new equipment in hunting and fishing; that presents a full length vaudeville show (with log-rolling, fly-casting, wood-chopping demonstrations replacing the usual acrobats, jugglers, etc.) At the same time as the Sportsmen's Show, its sponsors, the Northern Ontario Outfitters' Association, are also holding a convention. The 1400-member group of suppliers and resort owners in the district are meeting to discuss problems of conservation of resources and wildlife. They are also discussing problems of the development of northern resort areas.

During 1950, from its mines and its forests, that great region of Ontario which rolls north and west of North Bay to the Manitoba border had a prodigious output of raw materials valued at $665,000,000. Records of the Ontario Department of Mines show that metals worth $305,389,497 were produced, including war-vital nickel, copper, iron, asbestos, cobalt and platinum, as well as gold and silver.*

And the region's forests outstripped its mines. The enormous green mantle which stretches from Lake Temiskaming and Lake Abitibi on the east; Lake Huron and Lake Superior on the south; James Bay and Hudson's Bay on the north; and Lake of the Woods on the west, produced more than $350 million of lumber products and pulp and paper. Pulp and paper, spewed out day and night from more than 30 mills scattered from Dryden to Iroquois Falls—a distance of almost 800 miles—alone exceeded $250 million in value.

The great country has been the scene of some massive hydro developments in the past six years. In 1945, total output from northern and northwestern properties was 144,772 horsepower. Today a total of 25 generating stations produce a dependable peak load of 310,922 hp. The great Mississagi development north of Thessalon was brought in last year.

Northern Ontario is relatively speaking, a new land, and the further north you go, the newer it gets. The Canadian Northern, now the transcontinental line of the CNR, was completed through the central section in 1915.** The Algoma Central and Hudson's Bay Railway was completed from Sault Ste. Marie to the iron deposits of Michipicoten in 1906, and elongated North to the huge Hearst lumbering area in 1914.

The Sault is today the Canadian centre which is most conscious of the need of civil defence. More freight, such as vital wheat and iron, is cleared through the Sault Canal than through the Suez and Panama Canals combined.

Hence its people believe—and military experts agree—it's a senior North American target for a hostile A-Bomb. A committee headed by veteran soldier Col. H. S. Hamilton has organized civil defence down to the most minute detail.

The only road which traverses the vast country was completed during the recent war, when, for national defence purposes, the 151-mile link between Hearst and Geraldton was rushed to completion. Previously the only way to get from Eastern Canada to the West by auto was by taking a 1,500-mile detour through the U.S.

"Few persons know or appreciate the potentialities of Northern Ontario," says Ontario Mines Minister Welland S. Gemmell. "When it reaches maximum development, it will support a population equivalent to that of the entire population of Canada today." He himself is the son of a pioneer in the Sudbury district.

BECAUSE the pioneering is of recent vintage, and even the larger centres are just a short jump away from the frontier-town stage, tolerance and broad-mindedness are characteristic of the people. A man goes about his own business, takes no notice of his neighbor's errors or his errancy, confidently waits till that neighbor sees the light. Society is completely classless, except perhaps within the limits of "company towns" of the pulp and paper industry. One highly-respected millionaire lumberman at Hearst never attended school.

The diversity of the population is also responsible for this "don't-toss-the-first-stone" outlook. Only a little more than 35 per cent of residents are of British stock. Another 30 per cent are French Canadians and the balance are any of 30 nationalities, with Finns and Ukrainians the predominant sub-groups.*

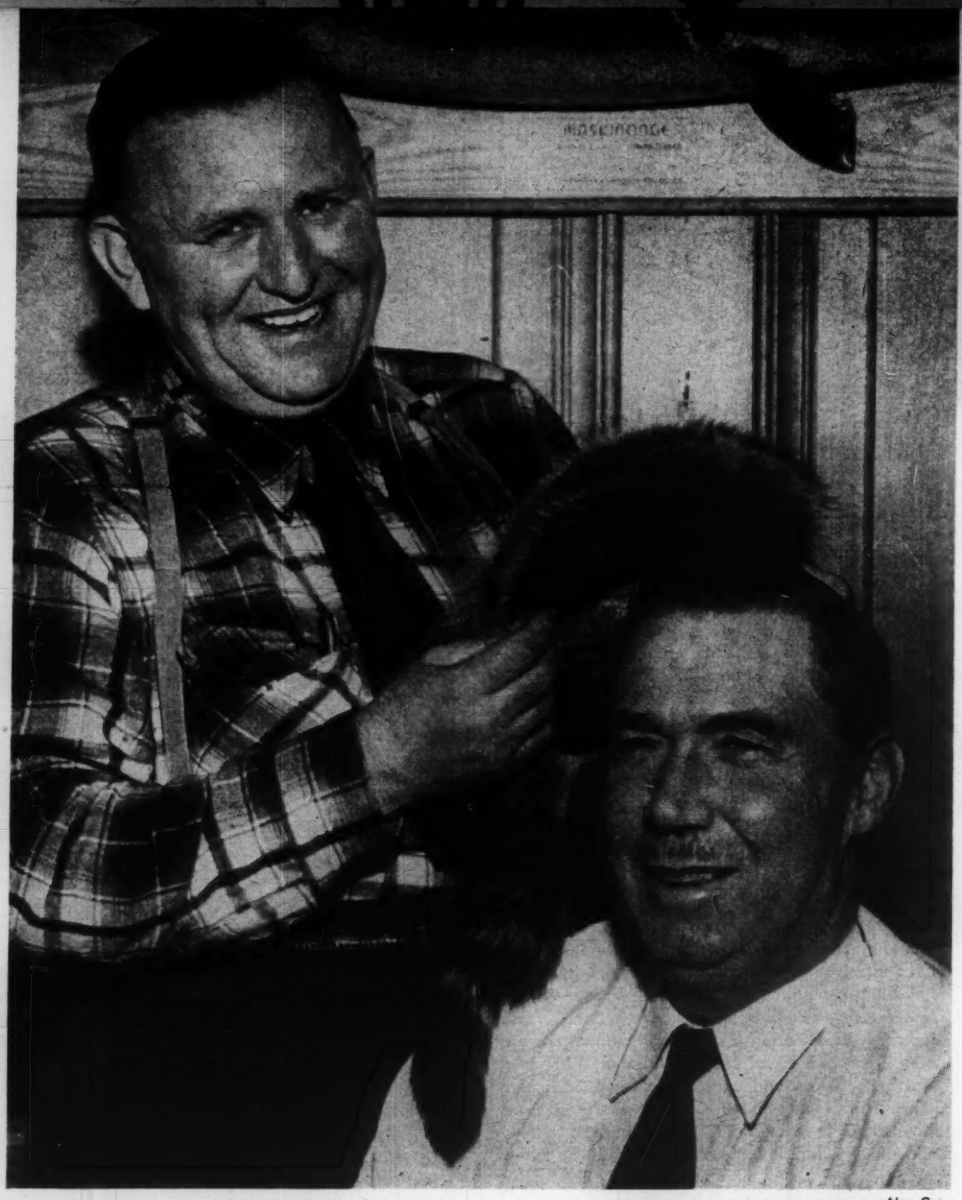
The town of Nipigon, on Lake Superior 70 miles east of Port Arthur, is almost exclusively Finnish. In villages along Highway 11 between Cochrane and Hearst, the population is solidly French Canadian and a travelling salesman has little luck in these places unless he knows the language. Just west of Kapuskasing there is an entire village of Japanese, victims of the wartime

*Canada's total output of metals in 1950 was $620,910,060.

**The transcontinental line of the CPR through the southern section was not completed till 1885. The northeastern section was not opened till the provincially-owned Ontario Northland Railway—then called the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway—reached Cochrane in 1908, and James Bay in 1932. The Ontario Northland is an important point-to-point link in the region.

*The potpourri has produced some remarkable examples of racial and religious tolerance. At Timmins High and Vocational School students of 28 nationalities work side by side.

"These youngsters are all working together at becoming good Canadians. Discrimination is unheard of," says Principal Alex Rose.



—Alex Gray

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW *preliminary: Adjusting presentation coonskin on Lands and Forests Minister, Hon. Harold Scott. Northern Outfitters Association President, George Bishop, is Chairman of the Show.*

HORSEPOWER *in fundamental form still provides much of north country's labor, where undeveloped areas make mechanized operations difficult. These pull "jammer," a machine used to load pulpwood.*

—Don Delaplante

—Canadian Metal Mining Association

MINERS *drill-test soft rock, or "slusher drift" with tungsten carbide bits at Algoma.*

evacuation from BC. The Japs get along fine in Northern Ontario.

The political scene in Northern Ontario is a contradictory rough and tumble of Conservatism, Liberalism and CCFism. Sudbury, Algoma, Nipissing and Cochrane North are all Progressive Conservative in the provincial field, but Liberal in the federal. The Lakehead is CCF provincially, but very much Liberal federally, with Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe as representative.*

The realistic morality of northern people is shown in their drinking. It's a country of heavy beer drinkers, a few drinkers of hard liquor, and relatively few alcoholics. There is little sedentary work and the hard labor of the mines and woods, residents claim, knocks alcohol out of a man almost as fast as he puts it in.

The mine town of Timmins has 28 beverage rooms, more than one for every 1,000 residents, which due to adverse conditions in the gold industry, has recently fallen to a low total of 25,000. Beer drinking is traditional among miners, who believe that a few glasses after work will somehow wash away the dreaded rock dust which gives a man silicosis. And beer will remain the favorite beverage—a plebiscite for cocktail bars proved they weren't wanted.

Northern Ontario's great mining area has, up to the present, been its eastern section, where the nickel and copper deposits of the Sudbury area are located and—further north—the gold camps of the Porcupine district and of Kirkland Lake. All have produced phenomenal wealth. Two years ago total production at Sudbury passed the $2 billion mark.

Today there is a sharp economic contrast between the nickel-copper area and the gold-producing districts. Base underground pay for miners at Sudbury is $1.35 an hour, while at Timmins, Kirkland Lake, Geraldton and Red Lake it's only a dollar an hour. Root of the desultory conditions in the gold areas is the fixed price of gold, a financial obstacle which is stultifying municipal expansion, forcing gold miners to adopt a low standard of living and leading to a steady dribble of population to the richer areas.

Meanwhile, Sudbury is booming along at an unprecedented clip with a population increase of 5,000 to 47,000 in the past year. The mines of the Sudbury basin are the chief source in the world of nickel and the fourth largest producer of copper in the British Commonwealth. They are the largest producer of platinum and the platenoid metals in the world and also produce substantial quantities of gold, silver and cobalt.

In nickel and copper alone, Sudbury produced more than $166 million during 1950, and distributed about $42 million in wages and salaries to mine employees. The city of Sudbury is animated by new cars, new fur coats and new construction.

Tourists find the north a wonderland of uncounted lakes—so numerous many have never

*Foster-northerner Lester Pearson stood for Algoma-Manitoulin in 1948. His informal friendliness fell perfectly into tune with that of the constituents. They now regard him as a native son and avidly follow his day-to-day doings.

—Don Delaplante

GOOSE-HUNTING *Rt. Rev. Henri Belleau is Bishop of James Bay. His parish comprises 3,500 Indians.*

—Don Delaplante

INDIANS *of region, like this boy from Bear Island, Temagami, regard the Mounties as friends and advisers.*

—Don Delaplante

REEVE *Victor Evans of Tisdale township is political stalwart of the gold area.*

been named—fine forests and teeming fish and game. The city of North Bay is the chief mecca. Here, of $10 million in currency which passes over merchants' counters in a year, $4 million is in U.S. funds.

Manitoulin Island and Temagami are other spots where the natives become lost amid summer visitors. Beautiful Manitoulin is the largest fresh-water island in the world, and one of the best deer-hunting areas in Canada. On Lake Temagami, redoubtable Captain Ted Guppy, of the Ontario Northland Railway Boat Lines, is carrying his second generation of summer visitors.

Moosonee, Nipigon and Kenora are other spots which attract thousands of Canadians and Americans every year. The annual goose passage at James Bay is the north's outstanding wild-life phenomenon of the year. Descending from the Arctic in the millions, the birds blot out the sun.

Kenora is situated almost exactly in the centre of the North American continent, equidistant from the Arctic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific. During the summer, holidaying Winnipeggers and Americans from the Midwest take over the district.

"To find the best part of America you have to come right to its heart," quips Alex M. Wilson, publisher of the *Northern Sportsman*, at Dryden.

This wilderness begets a fruitful trapping industry which harvests about $3 million a year in furs. During the past year, trappers have been paying particular attention to snaring wolves, as a result of a cash bonus offered by the Northern Ontario Outfitters Association, which believes the predators are decimating the deer population. The association's award for 1950 went to Andy Tyson, a near-Sudbury trapper for 22.

George Bishop, president of the outfitters, is leader of a caravan of Northerners to Toronto this week to the annual Sportsman's Show. Bishop, known as "The Squire of Manitoulin Island", arranged special coaches from all sections of the north to transport his fellow citizens, who will add color and zest to the affair.

"The Sportsman's Show has done more in the past four years to acquaint residents of the south with the north country than any other medium," says Bishop. "We look upon it as our show."

The fabulous silver camp of Cobalt is in the eastern section, 90 miles north of North Bay. Today there are only four producing mines at Cobalt, and six more under development, but since silver was discovered in 1903, some 130 mining companies have produced more than $400 million of the white metal.

Cobalt is perhaps the most romantic of Canada's mining camps. William Henry Drummond, poet of the *habitant*, was one of the figures who strode across its rough, cluttered stage. He worked the Drummond Mine three miles northeast of the rambunctious little town and died in his cabin on the mine property, today marked by a cairn.

Another prominent mining engineer in Cobalt's early days was Woodrow Wilson, later president of the U.S. Foundation of the great Timmins fortune was made there, to be augmented by later investment in the Hollinger Consolidated Mines at Timmins, when gold was discovered in the Porcupine camp.*

The development of Kirkland Lake came shortly after that of the Porcupine, when the late Sir Harry Oakes and William Wright, co-proprietor of *The Globe and Mail*, persisted in believing there was gold to be found at Kirkland Lake even though learned geologists said it was impossible.

The town of Kirkland Lake is situated six miles due east of Kirkland Lake because of Sir Harry. The Government had planned a townsite several miles to the southwest but Sir Harry wanted the road to come into his property. He organized a group of men in Charlie Chow's café and they cut the road through the bush on their own.

Charlie Chow is one of a handful of resident survivors of the early days of Kirkland Lake. Reputed to be one of the wealthiest Chinese in Canada, Charlie now operates Charlie's Hotel on Government Road, a quiet, meticulously-clean establishment where old-timers—many of them millionaires—foregather. Charlie's wealth was thrust upon him in the early days, when Sir Harry Oakes paid his workmen partly in mine stock.

Northern Ontario is noteworthy for its considerable incidence of crime, always an adjunct to a melting-pot environment. But the most spectacular type of crime has been spawned by the mining itself: "high-grading", the theft and trafficking of illegal gold.

This flourishing subsidiary industry of Timmins, Kirkland Lake, Geraldton and Red Lake, with an annual "take" conservatively estimated at $1 million a year. (Some mining men think it runs to twice that much.)

*At its peak Timmins had a population of 29,000. Kirkland Lake's population was 26,000 in 1941 when a major strike disrupted the camp. Today it has fallen to 18,000.

Their frequent operations throw the famed "Gold Squad" of the Ontario Provincial Police—supervised by the tough and veteran Inspector I. R. "Ike" Robbie—into high gear last summer. In June at Delnite mine, a pair of thieves cracked the mine vault, carried away three bars worth $74,000. Two days later the gold squad recovered the bars, still intact in a small safe, on a lonely tote road three miles from the mine.

Tales about the prospectors sometimes obscure the doings of the men who take over where the prospectors leave off, and bring mining properties into production. In the case of R. J. Ennis, dean of Ontario mine managers (who retires from McIntyre Porcupine Mine March 31), events were as highly flavored with adventure as with any pack-sacked plodder after riches.

Mr. Ennis is one of the prime movers in research into the aluminum dust treatment of the dreaded silicosis. He is known around his own bailiwick as "Mr. North Country."

He began his mining career the long, hard way—as a mucker underground in Montana. He was hired by McIntyre in 1911 to build a 300-ton cyanide mill and stayed on to run it, then was made mine manager.

Contrary to many reports today, surface showings at McIntyre were poor. Three shafts sunk to 100 feet showed very little indeed and soon the infant mine was in financial difficulties. Ennis kept development underway by his remarkable Irish persuasion of supply companies to advance much-needed credit. Finally Ennis got the McIntyre workings down to the 1,800 foot level, where the great riches of the mine first became evident. Since then it has produced more than $195 million of gold.

Recently the spotlight in Northern Ontario

CONTINUED ON PAGE 34

FEAR *of wolves, living or dead, shows in face of northern resident. Bounty for killing them is high.*

—Michael Dudowich, Sudbury Star

NEAR-VICTIM *of fire rests with fire-ranger. Yearly fire toll is price of folly.*

—Ont. Lands and Forests Dept.

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FILMS

LADY OR TIGER AGAIN AND STILL NO ANSWER

THERE ARE fundamental rules governing mystery-stories in any medium, and one of them seems to be that somebody, somewhere, must know the answer. It is doubtful, therefore, if the solution of the problem in "Madeleine" — leave Madeleine Smith to Heaven — will be a very satisfactory one to movie-audiences generally. If you are going to make your chief character walk the tight-rope of suspense, you have to provide some balancing pole of knowledge or conviction to get her safely across to the other side.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

"Madeleine" is based on the famous old case of Madeleine Smith, the mid-Victorian miss who was brought before the Glasgow courts on a charge of poisoning her lover with arsenic. When the evidence was all in however it balanced exactly, so that it seemed equally clear that Madeleine Smith had murdered her lover and just as self-evident that she couldn't possibly have done anything of the sort. In the end the case was dismissed as "not proven" and Madeleine Smith was set free.

The current film version of the curious case follows exactly the precedent established by the Glasgow courts and leaves Madeleine's guilt or innocence a matter for speculation. This might have been acceptable if the film had dealt a little more honestly with its material. As it is, it goes to such lengths to build up the inscrutability of its central character (Ann Todd) that the character itself ends in inconsistency. Thus it shows her as brilliantly gay and lighthearted at the moment when her lover lies dead of poisoning, and while this deepens the mystery, (Is she monster or innocent, lady or tiger?), it is a clear betrayal of the actual situation.

Madeleine had no occasion for lightheartedness at this point, since she was still up to her beautiful neck in the original dilemma, her portrait on the victim's dresser, her letters in his drawer. The film has seized on the insolubility of the case as its theme, but this hardly justifies an arbitrary heightening of the curious contradictions in its heroine's character. In the end you are left feeling that it is the film rather than the heroine that had been leading you up the garden path.

At moments "Madeleine" has a little the air of a parody of a mid-Victorian novel. Ivan Desney, as the scapegrace Frenchman beloved by the heroine, twirls his silver-tipped walking stick almost as melodramatically as he might, by going just a step further, have twirled his moustache. Leslie Banks' awful Papa is a stock figure with all the familiar Victorian flourishes.

Ann Todd is such a beautiful and interesting actress that almost anything she does is worth watching. She must

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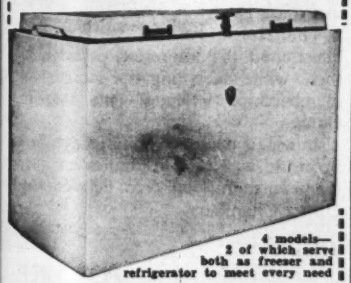

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"MADELEINE" —Eagle-Lion

have been considerably handicapped here, however, by the ambiguity of her role. If anyone is to understand the motivation of a character it should be the actress who plays it; and if Miss Todd understood it she was remarkably successful in keeping her knowledge from the audience.

IT DOESN'T matter much what a Betty Grable - Dan Dailey picture is called, since they're all almost exactly the same. There is Betty who is immensely active and beautifully curled and she's in show-business. And there is Dan, who is in show business too and a little more relaxed about it though not enough to slow things down. They can't get along together and can't live without each other, so they quarrel and come together and quarrel again, with song and dance numbers in between. Till they arrive at their loudest quarrel, their tearfullest reconciliation, and, finally, the biggest, noisiest, longest dance-and-song number of all. This one's called "Call Me Mister."—*Mary Lowrey Ross.*

PRAIRIE STEEL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

skelp, how much sheet, and how many other rolled products could be sold. And so on down the line. But none of the answers will appear until we get out of the present merry-go-round and start a concerted study.

F. A small area of southeastern BC and southwestern Alberta contains all the raw materials needed for a steel industry.

2. The local market, including part of BC, Alberta, and parts of Saskatchewan, already includes more than a million people, though they are inconveniently scattered.

3. A substantial degree of natural protection would be afforded a local industry by the heavy cost of freight from eastern suppliers. Whether this would be enough to offset the disadvantage of relatively small-scale production and of scattered markets has yet to be proved.

The final consideration cannot be called an established fact, but it might be the determining thing: it is the belief of many people that a substantial growth in prairie population and industry is inevitable within the fairly near future.

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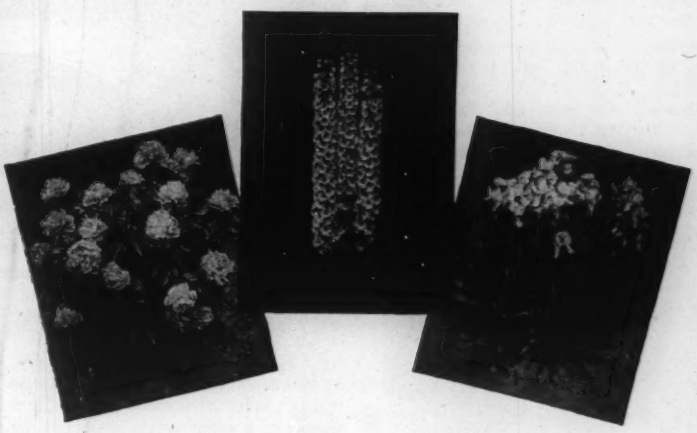

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NATIONAL ROUND-UP

PRINCESS PATS: FIRST AGAIN

Canada:

BY THE TIME the Princess Pats had finished their first week in action, a steep, Communist-infested hill in Korea had become well known to Canadians at home, anxiously watching the progress of the famous regiment. Hill 419, covered with brush not unlike that in Northern Quebec, stalled the Pats and their Commonwealth Brigade comrades for five days.

Spearheading a Commonwealth drive to trap a large Communist force north of the Han River, the Pats had splashed seven miles through relatively light Red resistance. But on Hill 419 they hit strongly dug-in Communist positions. Smart field work kept the Pats' casualties "surprisingly light."

The two battalions of Chinese Communists clung tenaciously to their strong defensive positions despite a steady pounding by Commonwealth artillery and mortars and a napalm scorching from the USAF. Major Bill Stutt of Calgary told BUP correspondent Peter Webb of the indifference of the Chinese to casualties. While the air force worked over the Red positions, Stutt asked, "Know what those Chinese are doing now? They're rubbernecking upwards, laughing — and they'll keep it up 'till they're killed."

The Canadians' attack was an important part of the UN "killer" offensive. Along with Australian infantry, the Pats patrolled and probed. Hill 419 looked as if it would be a tough nut to crack, but it turned out otherwise.

The Pats teed off at 7 a.m. on the last day of February and slogged their way up the muddy hill. It was a stiff two-hour climb, but the only fire encountered was from Hill 500 to the west. The day before, the Australians had taken another hill and Red positions on 419 became untenable.

With air support, a platoon led by Lieut. Harry Inglis of Halifax chased the Reds from the hill to the west, and the Pats, with the rest of the Commonwealth Brigade were well on the way to commanding the Yongdu-Hoengsung highway. This highway, described as "vital," connects with the road network running into the battered communications centre, Wonju.

Red casualties were reported as heavy, but the Canadians weren't making claims beyond Lieut. Col. Jim Stone's comment, (see *Front Page*), "There's a lot of blood around the (Chinese) dugouts."

—CP from DND

TOTE THAT BALE: *Spr. Pat Powell of Windsor, Ont., a member of the Royal Canadian Engineers detachment attached to the Princess Pats in Korea, balances a box of dynamite, for blasting dugouts in rocky terrain.*

Newfoundland:

"DEVELOP OR BUST"

THE NEW Province is fast becoming a home, temporary or otherwise, for foreign experts in the industrial field. Apart from the big-name financiers who beat a regular path to Premier Smallwood's office in Canada House (former home of Canada's High Commissioners), other specialists roam the island.

Americans are prominently identified in the Government's "develop or bust" plan. A new paper mill estimated to cost $66 million is under discussion, and Germans and Americans are both showing interest in this venture. A flour mill project has brought George R. Plange, Swiss industrialist and owner of several flour mills, to St. John's. In his group were Dr. Werner Hinneberg, German barrister; William Jenny, German architect, and Ernest Roch, Canadian and American representative of the Swiss firm of Buhler, Limited, manufacturers of flour mill machinery at Zurich. The flour mill may go to the west coast.

The Government's suggested tannery for furs has also brought Latvians and Germans who will sample local seal and other skins. Attached to the cement and gypsum mills are several Germans who came over with the machinery. The Government has also gone into the motion picture industry and employed two Latvians to make industrial films for showing in the rest of Canada and the U.S. These movies will depict the economic possibilities of the new Province and attract, it is hoped, capital.

—CP

WITH OR WITHOUT *U.S. help the St. Lawrence Seaway must be built. This is the view of Transport Minister Chevrier, second from left. Studying map of the route with him are, L to R: A. E. Walford, Montreal Board of Trade, Donald Gordon, CNR Pres.; Antoine Desmarais, Pres. of the Chambre de Commerce.*

Saskatchewan:

MORE GRIEF

SASKATCHEWAN farmers, the world's best gamblers without any question, face more grief this spring.

Tests of much of the frozen wheat produced last fall show that it is largely unsuitable for seed and farmers are being cautioned and cajoled into testing their wheat thoroughly before seeding. A great portion of the wheat is damp, quite a lot still unthreshed in the northern areas and it looks as if Mr. Farmer will have to lay out some cash to get decent seed—if he can find it. The elevator companies are co-operating in providing this seed but the effects of last fall's low grade crop will be felt for a long time in the west.

Many farmers have gone back into hog raising and much of the wheat is being fed to cattle, but there will undoubtedly be large quantities of poor grain on farms for some time.

Quebec:

UPPER HOUSE

AMONGST the many private bills which were presented to the legislature at the current session was one from the Montreal Board of Protestant School Commissioners to get permission to (1) increase the board's membership from six to eight and (2) have five of the members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and the remaining three by the Montreal City Council, rather than have each body name half the members as is the custom now.

The bill was duly accepted by the Private Bills Committee and, without much trouble, the Legislative Assembly passed it.

One night last week, as the bill came up in the Legislative Council—Canada's sole surviving provincial upper house—W. B. Scott, K.C., a well-known Montreal lawyer, asked to be heard.

He had come, he said, as a "citizen, a father and as a Protestant." He didn't like the clause which changed the manner of appointment to the board—a manner which had been in use since 1861.

The House listened with respect, questioned the interested parties and then, while accepting the increase in membership, rejected the second clause.

It was a personal triumph for Mr. Scott. It was also an indication that there is useful work to be done by Upper Chambers.

—CP

IT'S FRIENDSHIP: *Getting her first taste of Canadian hospitality is Maria Spronson, Dutch immigrant, in the arms of Col. Laval Fortier, Deputy Minister of Immigration, to whom she seems to have taken a shine. She is one of 1,400 immigrants who arrived in Halifax recently aboard the liner* Volendam *from the Netherlands.*

Alberta:

FOR FREE

THE PROPOSAL sounded innocent enough. All Calgary's aldermen wanted was a sticker to put on the windshield of their cars which would exempt them from feeding nickels into parking meters. When this proposal was put before city council, the aldermen approved it in principle (after some argument) by six to five.

But to the local press and public it didn't seem innocent at all. Outraged letters were sent to newspaper offices, and *The Albertan* and *The Herald*, which do not often see eye to eye, joined hands in cudgelling the city fathers. "If parking regulations are good enough for the public," growled the morning *Albertan*, "they are good enough for the aldermen." "When the six members who voted in favor of this fantastic notion have given more thought to it," said the evening *Her-*

ald, "they will realize that they are making a laughing-stock not only of themselves but of the law as well."

But the sting of the whole controversy was in the tail. When the motion had been presented in the first instance, the aldermen apparently were under the impression that an amendment to the traffic by-law would be necessary. On the eve of the second meeting the *Albertan* gently pointed out to them that the by-law already provided for special circumstances, that the city commissioners were empowered to issue stickers to all aldermen which would give them exemption from parking meter regulations. So what it all boiled down to was that council had been arguing—and getting itself a lot of unwelcome publicity—for a concession which it had already had for years.

British Columbia:

JUDGMENT

A YEAR AGO this February, a nurse in the smallish Ashcroft, BC, Lady Minto hospital tucked a hot water bottle beside a patient, Judge James Arthur McGeer. The judge was burned. He sued, got a $5,319 judgment last December.

The hospital didn't pay. Last week there was a new court application to have lands and assets appraised preparatory to action to collect on the judgment. That means that the hospital may have to be sold.

Ontario:

GIMME!

PREMIER FROST of Ontario who has been Provincial Treasurer for eight years has a sharp eye for a dollar. Last week his eyes were gleaming. Looking in Ottawa's direction he saw a lot of them.

The Dominion Government, Mr. Frost said, should turn over all liquor taxes to the provinces.

In Ontario's case this would mean plenty. Out of sales of $188,000,000 in 1949 Ontario had taken $40,000,000 in taxes, Ottawa $62,000,000. If this share were turned over to the province it would represent more than a quarter of its total budget.

The move, Mr. Frost said, would not only mean revenue, it would strengthen the provincial position in handling the ticklish liquor problem.

Ottawa interference here had never turned out well. Its restrictions during the war had meant that individual liquor permits had jumped from some 220,000 in 1943 to more than 1,700,000 in 1946. "Hundreds of thousands of persons were educated to purchase liquor," he said.

But he had one even more potent argument: If this plan were accepted by Ottawa it would obviate the need for a provincial sales tax.

THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENTS

J. F. Sweeney, former radio and newspaperman of Regina and Winnipeg, is now Civil Defence Director for Regina.

AVM Thomas A. Lawrence, ex-RCAF, will head Toronto and York Civil Defence Planning.

RETIREMENTS

F. G. Butterfield is relinquishing the Presidency of the Saskatchewan Division of the Canadian Cancer Society which he has held since 1939.

DEATHS

William Allan Black, 88, former leading Canadian industrialist of Montreal; at his home on the Isle of Jersey.

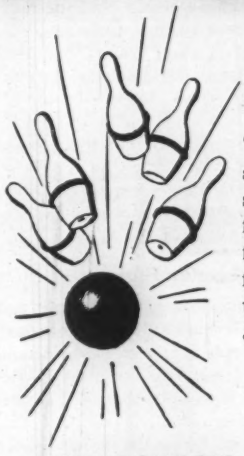
Commodore George R. Miles, OBE, 49, commander of the Royal Canadian Naval Barracks at Esquimalt, BC; in Victoria, of a heart attack. He commanded the destroyers **Saguenay** and **Athabaskan** during World War II. Buried with full naval honors.

Dr. William Robert Taylor, 68, Principal of University College and Professor of Oriental Languages, University of Toronto, and an outstanding Canadian Bible scholar; in Toronto, of a heart attack.

J. B. McNair, prominent Winnipeg businessman; en route by train to Phoenix, Ariz., to rest from a heart ailment.

—CP

"SNUFFY SMITH'S *Snow School*" *(Western Command's Winter Indoctrination School). The school, at which soldiers learn to put the tricks of trappers and Eskimos to military use, is held annually at northern Alberta's giant Wainwright camp. The snowshoed reservists from Alberta and British Columbia are toting tents, food and equipment on a fibre-glass sled. Canada leads in training.*



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WORLD AFFAIRS

NO HARM TO TALK

New Big Four Meet Will at Least Reveal What the Soviets Are Up To in Germany

BARRING some last minute upset, there is going to be a new Big Four Conference on Germany this spring. Since the last three conferences (in Moscow March '47, in London that fall, and in Paris in June '49) produced no agreement whatsoever on this subject, there has been no enthusiasm in Washington for a new and probably fruitless wrangle.

However, the French have quietly insisted on making another attempt at a German settlement before the rearmament of that country was undertaken. And in the end the British

—International

TIRADES *and tricks of Vyshinsky tend to close the ranks of the West.*

view that there could be no harm in talking has prevailed. Committed to the conference, Washington now finds at least one good reason for holding it. If the Soviets want the meeting so much, it must be for some purpose. The best way to find what they are up to is to go and listen to their proposals.

What has made the Soviets so insistent on this conference? Their first proposal came just after the discussions of the Western Three on the raising of German forces, last September and October.

If this question stirred up so much feeling in France, invaded three times in recent history by the Germans, it must also have stirred up the Russians, who have been invaded twice, were heavily defeated in 1917 and very nearly defeated in 1941.

There is not, however, the slightest indication that such fear has brought them at last to consider the kind of basic settlement for Germany which we have urged ever since the end of the war, one that would effectively prohibit the military revival of Germany, by integrating it politically and economically into Europe.

There is no sign that the Soviets are ready to give up their own hopes of ultimately gaining control of Germany—hailed by Lenin and Stalin as "the chief link in the chain of world revolution." They have proceeded, on the contrary, since their first proposal for this Four Power Conference, to convert Eastern Germany into a complete Soviet satellite state and to supply Soviet tanks and artillery to the growing East German Red Army, the so-called *Bereitschaften.*

Far from having undergone any change of heart through this new fear of Germany, a study of their tactics since October shows that they are up to new tricks. They are doing their utmost to play on French fears of Germany to split the Western front and win a French vote for some plausible-seeming plan for uniting and "neutralizing" Germany, getting all occupation troops out, and thereby "removing the war danger" which hangs so heavily over all Europe.

If they could do that they would have a two-two vote in the Big Four. For the rest, they seem to count on German popular support, as the unseen fifth power at the table.

Work on German Fears

They have been working might and main on German fear and defeatism, which accepts that a new war would see their country as its chief battlefield, that it would bring on the horror of a German civil war, and that the Western forces have no chance of holding back the Red Army.

A steady stream of proposals for reuniting Germany and securing a peace treaty, the evacuation of all occupation forces and the neutralization of the country has passed from East Berlin to Bonn all this winter. In their present mood, it is not too much to say that 90 per cent of the German people yearn in their hearts for such a solution.

If they were to take a strong stand for acceptance of a Soviet proposal along this line it would be difficult if not impossible for us to carry through our present policy of integrating Western Germany into Western Europe and its defence plans. The best assurance that this will not be the outcome of a new Four Power Conference—as Washington feared at one stage—is the deep German fear of Soviet domination and suspicion of Communist schemes to bring this about.

The East German regime has called repeatedly for a constituent assembly to draft a new all-German constitution, as the first step in reunification. Obviously, the Soviet calculation here is that they will be able to nominate safe Communists from the East Zone to fill at least one-third of the seats in the constituent assembly; there have even been indications that they would demand half of the seats.

—Miller

WESTERN BIG THREE *face this meeting with greater confidence. Schuman* (left) *will probably remain in a new French Government; Bevin* (right) *would like to see it through but is in failing health and may have to resign shortly.*

Adenauer has replied each time that the first essential would be "free, general, equal, secret and direct elections" for an all-German parliament. That's a formula carefully drafted to avert any trickery. And in this Adenauer has the full support of the opposition leader Schumacher, whose Social Democratic Party counts on a heavy vote in free East Zone elections.

The West Germans and the Western powers are fully alert to any Communist trick which would set up Germany for a coup on the Czechoslovak model.

Would the Soviets really dare take a chance on free, supervised elections throughout Germany, as the price of checking the present trend of West Germany towards alignment with the Atlantic powers? The Communist vote in three West German provincial elections last fall dropped to less than 5 per cent, and in municipal elections in the Ruhr in February to 7 per cent. A number of German observers with whom I talked in Berlin in November judged from the very full intelligence which they received constantly from the East Zone that the Communist vote there would be no higher than in West Germany, in a free election.

It is very doubtful that the Soviets would risk such a heavy defeat and give up their East German satellite.

—Die Welt, Hamburg

A GERMAN *view of the situation. They don't like being in the middle.*

They have refused to risk another all-Berlin election since 1946, when the Communists got only 19 per cent.

A new Four Power Conference can, I think, be faced with confidence. As in the past, when the Soviets actually come out with their proposals the Western delegates will be brought closer together, and the West Germans will shy away. Perhaps the worst thing about such a new conference, if it produces no result, is that Western opinion and especially American, may be strengthened in the view that talking is of no use, and ultimately war is inevitable.

What Are Our Aims?

On the other hand, the conference could serve a very good purpose if it were to stimulate Western thought on just what kind of a settlement we want with Russia, once our rearmament is carried through. Do we just stand for years along the Elbe? Do we insist that the Red Army be withdrawn within the frontiers of the USSR? Or do we proclaim that this world cannot endure half-slave and half-free, and make our program the destruction of the Soviet regime and the liberation of the minorities within the USSR?

We ought to have learned a lesson from our experience of fighting Germany without the aid of any political program either for shortening the war or securing a real peace. The idea seems to have been, we would just occupy her and figure out a program afterwards. We will have to be brighter than that in facing Soviet Russia.

Surely we need a flexible political policy which will allow us to continue to confer as we rearm, to use the pressure of our growing military power to attain our aim of liberating Eastern Europe and even in time the Baltic peoples and the Ukrainians, without war if possible; and to undermine Stalin's regime and make the struggle short, if it should come to that.—*Willson Woodside*

BIG CZECH PURGE

Vienna

WHETHER or not Zorin, the Soviet Ambassador who put through the Putsch of 1948, or Beria, the former chief of the Russian NKVD, have been sent from Moscow to clean up Prague, there is no doubt that the Augean stables there need such cleansing.

What is happening is that a cleavage is spreading between the leaders of Czechoslovak Communism and the self-proclaimed agents of the Kremlin. There is no ideological split as between Tito and the Cominform. Nobody has propounded a theory of National Communism in Prague. The split is rather between Communists who emerged from or have always enjoyed the support of the trade unionists, and Communists who have had a purely political career.

The former declare that the burdens put on the workers have now become unbearable, the latter that what Stalin demands everyone can and must bear; those who break down are clearly "Imperialist agents." Heading the former is Premier Zapotocky, until recently chairman of the Communist Trade Union, and the Ministers Evzen Erban (Labor), Augustin Kliment (Heavy Industry) and Dolansky (Finance).

The Trusted Muscovites

Prominent among those who refuse even to consider the human element where Moscow's interests are concerned are the careerist Secretary-General of the Party, Slansky, his deputy (and Moscow's most trusted agent) the Berliner, Bedrich Geminder, and the fanatical Minister of War, Alexei Cepicka, who acquired an unenviable reputation for savagery as Minister of Justice. Gottwald is reputed to belong to the first camp. Clementis was one of its earlier leaders.

The shortage of food, only partly due to the poor harvest, has not been accompanied by any modification of the demands for increased output. In *Rude Pravo*, the central Communist organ, last week Kliment admitted the failure of the 1950 plan in respect of heavy industry, especially machinery and steel. He warned all factory managers that despite last year's failure, the demands of the plan would be increased by 15 per cent for 1951. These demands are dictated by Moscow as part of the gearing of Czechoslovak industry to the Russian war machine, and Kliment had to warn managers that any failure or unwillingness on the part of their workers would mean instant dismissal.

How far the passive revolt against Russian exploitation has gone was revealed in his reproaches to factory committees of the Communist Party for their lack of enthusiasm in spurring on the mass of workers towards fulfilment of the Plan. Mr. Kliment's reproaches err here on the side of moderation. There is ample evidence that since the middle of February these ginger groups of Party snoopers, far from fulfilling their normal functions, have been supporting the discontented workers in their passive resistance to increased exploitation.

—Miller

PREMIER *Zapotocky, former trade unionist, is believed to oppose Soviet exploitation of Czechoslovak workers.*

On January 31 *Rude Pravo* admitted a whole series of plan failures. Coal production was short of the plan, as were steel tubes, sheet metal, cast iron, large boilers, bridges, cranes and turbines and some foodstuffs.

While the spur is ruthlessly applied, the supply of fodder to the weary beast is falling. Only in the Army are people in the mass well fed, and the more the knowledge of this spreads, the sharper is the resentment at the contrast. Even in agrarian Slovakia food is scarce and an industrial proletariat is scarcer still, which of course stiffens resistance there.

As usual, the Communist Press has yielded a few straws to prove which way the wind is blowing. *Rude Pravo* of January 10 produces an ingenious contortion: "A new type of flour and bread has been introduced, as the former type was sold so cheaply that it led to waste." The paper gave instances of peasants who were severely punished for allegedly feeding cheap bread to pigs and cattle in lieu of unprocurable fodder.

The "Old Bolsheviks"

A purge of slackers in the Communist factory organizations is demanded in *Rude Pravo*. The paper attacks the "Old Bolshevists" in these committees and demands their replacement by younger men.

Nor are even the most highly-placed "Old Bolsheviks" secure. Questions are now beginning to be asked in Prague concerning Premier Zapotocky himself. His name has suddenly vanished from the newspapers and he has been missing from several receptions of delegations from other Cominform countries.

The latest official notification of a meeting of the Cabinet said that "the absent Prime Minister was represented by his deputy, M. Zdenek Fierlinger"—*a curious formula which avoids the usual mention of Zapotocky's name.* Nobody knows how many heads will be found to have fallen in the secret purge now in progress, and even the name of Moscow's trusted agent Rudolf Slansky, Secretary-General of the Communist Party, is being mentioned as a possible casualty. —*G. E. R. Gedye, OFNS*

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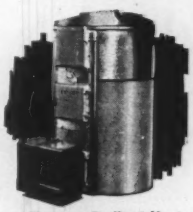

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U.S. AFFAIRS

A TWO-POWER WORLD

Fallacies in Argument that Rearmament Will Establish U.S. World Supremacy

SEBASTIAN Haffner's account (SN, Feb. 27) of the great shift in world power which American rearmament would bring about has brought to *The Observer* a reply by an American, Sander Vanocur. This writer, whose forefathers came from Tsarist Russia doubts Haffner's reasoning and finds his picture over-simplified:

IT IS not questioned that the actual and potential strength of the United States surpasses anything the world has ever known.

As the traveller rides in his train from New York to Chicago . . . he is witnessing the greatest concentration of industrial power in the world's history. This is often apt to produce (especially in a person visiting America for the first time) a mesmeric effect.

Nevertheless, economic power itself, while vitally important, is only one element of national power. At least eight must be considered: (1) Geography, (2) Natural Resources, (3) Industrial Capacity, (4) Military Preparedness, (5) Size of Population, (6) National Character, (7) National Morale, (8) Diplomatic Capacity.

Elements two, three and four, though variables, can be measured, but six, seven and eight are so intangible that it is impossible to make firm judgments on them.

Only the first element, geography, is an absolute. Mackinder pointed out a generation ago that the "Heartland," the Eurasian land-mass, is the permanent threat to world liberty. The Heartland he feared has now, for the first time in history, become a political reality in the Soviet Empire.

—International

CONSTANCY *of purpose is what Gen. Marshall steadily urges on U.S.*

Today, America's industrial might is supreme; the great imponderable, however, is the extent to which her people will be willing to devote their resources to an extensive and long-term program of mobilization.

To meet the Soviet threat, America must formulate a policy based upon strength, sacrifice and stoic faith. She must also face the possibility of maintaining such a policy for not less than the next twenty-five years. For a people at their best when active, this may prove difficult.

The American conception of war consists of identifying the enemy, overwhelming him by massive physical might and then returning to peaceful ways. Is it possible to be sure that we exuberant and sanguine Americans will have the moral discipline and emotional restraint to wage unremittingly the new kind of "sub-war"?

It is always dangerous, too, to underestimate your opponent's power. Let us consider the favorable elements of strength which Russia has.

They are (1) size of population, (2) a people long used to sacrifices and lack of freedom, (3) the possession of a missionary creed.

De Tocqueville Foresaw It

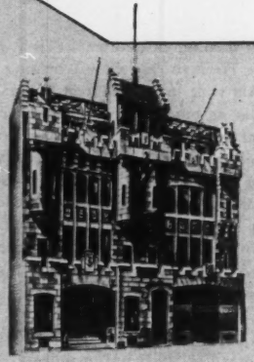
The long-term evaluation of all these factors is a matter for argument, but they at least suggest that world power will not become an American monopoly in the foreseeable future. It seems quite unrealistic to speak of Russia being reduced to a "Power of the second order," along with Britain and France; they have passed the peak of their industrial development, while Russia is only at the beginning of hers.

The central fact of our age is that we live in a two-power world. As de Tocqueville foresaw in 1835, two peoples, the Americans and the Russians, have marched towards world power with equal strides, the one inspired by individual freedom, the other inspired by State power:

"Their starting point is different and the courses are not the same; yet each of them seems to be marked out by the will of Heaven to sway the destinies of half the globe."

We are not yet out of the age of de Tocqueville.

MEN WHO THINK OF TOMORROW PRACTICE MODERATION TODAY



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THE NEW FREE AFRICA

Gold Coast and Nigeria Move Toward Freedom: The Word Will Travel All Through Africa

Accra, Gold Coast

TWO great colonial territories in West Africa are suffering profound change. There are many people who watch the process with honest anxiety. Has Britain gone too far and too fast? Has a century of honest government done no more than lay the foundations for two more Liberias?

A nationalist movement is usually a distressing sight. Its motives are not immediately concerned with helping the poor or weak but with something more crudely emotional which, like strong drink, makes a man feel good. The West African movement is no exception. Some of its leaders are inadequate men; only rarely do you come across real self-sacrifice, willingness to suffer without publicity, willingness to accept unpopularity. Many of its prominent figures seem to conceal within their lives a personal failure that demands compensation—failure at the Bar or in commerce, dismissal from Government for alleged inefficiency or some small suspected dishonesty. Men who should know better say things that are patently untrue, and the honestly ignorant believe them because it would be so pleasant if they were true.

Surrounded by unreason and neurotic prejudice, the stranger is sometimes tempted to dismiss what is happening on the Gold Coast and in Nigeria as a racket worked by an interested minority. No conclusion could be more false or dangerous.

Most Freedom, Best Living

It is no coincidence that the two West African States where the common man has certainly the most political freedom and probably the best living are the most insistent on change. On the East Coast it is Uganda, which in rights and standards for Africans comes only after the Gold Coast, that is the most disturbed and the most complaining; while from the vast and shapeless Portuguese colonies, and even from the Congo—where there is very little "nonsense" about higher education and less about self-determination — every traveller brings an impression of placid contentment, and no authentic whisper of discontent ever reaches the outside world.

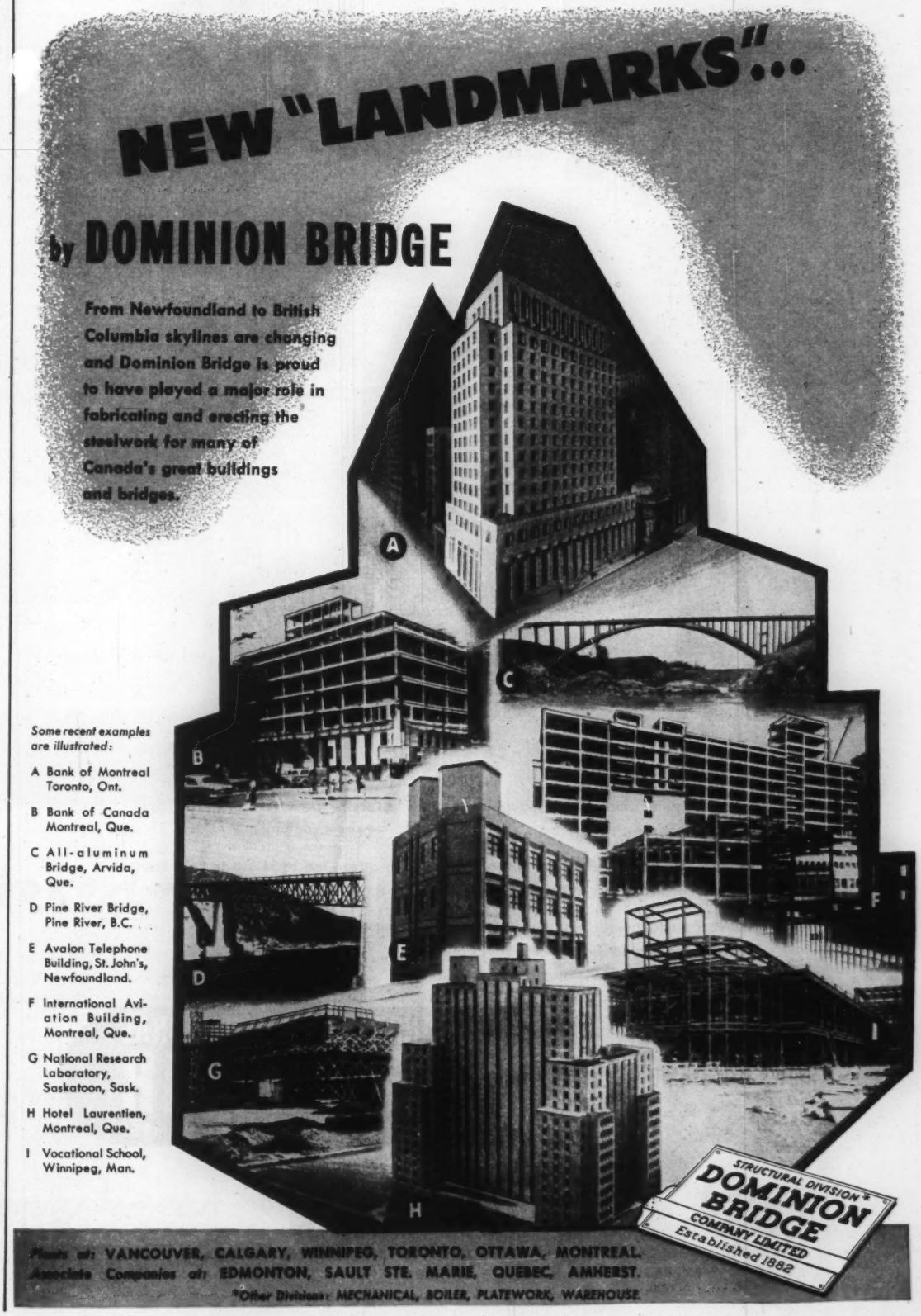
What is happening on the Gold Coast and in Nigeria is what we have always promised. Had Lord Lugard and his ancestors wished it, we too could have produced those quiet colonial pools where nothing happens. But in a British colony the agitation on the West Coast is a healthy and natural development and indeed is a sign rather of advanced development than of any intolerable social justice.

A colonial relationship is essentially temporary, and perhaps also unnatural. It rarely ends without corroding bitterness. More often than not much blood must be shed before the colonial power recognizes the inevitability of its departure.

But in West Africa something different is happening. Britain has made the concessions before she was physically compelled to do so, and the agitation and the loose talk about exploitation and misrule continue above a solid basis of respect and even affection for Great Britain and her way of life.

From our experiences in the Far East since the last war it should be possible to plan our behavior in Africa. In the East, the West was decisively rejected, and on rather different grounds the same rejection is a possibility in Africa.

As Africans learn more of the West they learn more of their own status. They are increasingly conscious of a deep dissatisfaction, a sort of racial grief. For millions of them the world looks to be divided simply between the Blacks, who must suffer and serve and be poor, and the Whites, who are rich and fortunate. There is a feeling that their culture and history are despised,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that they are expected to be grateful for having been conquered; they have no armies or great kings left; they have memories of slavery and experience of the color bar. They are not moved by proofs of the real benefits they have received from being colonies. But when a leader like Nkrumah appears on the Gold Coast and offers them dignity they are set on fire.

The Gold Coast, since it is the more homogeneous of the two areas, is likely to prove the more violent and uncompromising. In Nigeria more than half the population and land area belongs to a Moslem civilization that is suspicious of change and shrouds its archaic structure in mists of dignity. Even the rest of the country is divided into two mutually suspicious nations. In time these suspicions must disappear, but paradoxically they may serve to preserve the peace during the years of transition. Since Nigeria is without the fabulous natural resources of the Gold Coast, its transition to self-government could be a more difficult process.

Nigeria and the Gold Coast have been given constitutions that differ greatly in detail. Neither satisfies the extreme Nationalists, since each contains a number of provisos that prevent extremists from gaining absolute control and allow final power still to remain in Government House.

The new ministers will not be the men on whom Government has relied in the past, and they will have no experience of administration.

The gravest danger is that, when faced with the necessity of finding money from the people to implement their promises, they will prefer the easy way of damning the constitution and retiring into violent opposition. It is not easy for a Nationalist to be prudent in public and still retain the loud applause of his people.

On the other hand, these are shrewd, undoctrinaire peoples, who above all else are seeking status and respect. The killing poverty and the physical misery of the Far East are not to be found here. The sheer volume of the happiness to be seen on the West Coast offers some cause for hope that reason rather than fanaticism may prevail.

Nothing Like It Before

If Britain could satisfy such men as Zik and Nkrumah—who are neither foolish nor dishonest — and the politicians rather than the chiefs that these constitutions are temporary, and that even now Africans have real authority over their affairs, some patience may appear. Success in this depends on the permanent Civil Servants, who must both teach and obey the new Ministers.

It would be hard to exaggerate the influence of what has happened here. Nothing like it was ever tried before on this continent. It will be talked of with surprise in the Johannesburg slums, among tribes outside Nairobi longing for more land, and in Uganda, where men nurse secret grievances and suspect every move we make.

If it fails, a great hope will die out of Africa, and other gods will be sought. But if it succeeds, then we may have begun the addition of a new Continent to the political world, and it may even emerge as our friend.

By Patrick O'Donovan to the London Observer *and* SATURDAY NIGHT

CUT OUT THE LIVING

One of the odd features of the delusive British cost-of-living index is that it seems to bear so little relation to the actual expenses of a household.

The answer seems to be that the cost-of-living index is based chiefly on the cost of rationed and controlled goods. The price of meat, for instance, is kept down. But if you can't get meat you have to buy more expensive substitutes, so your own cost-of-living goes up, but not the official index. That is why the Ministry of Food has fought so obstinately against paying Argentina the extra £20,000,000 demanded, and has at the same time been handing out £20,000,000 to the butchers of Britain as a subsidy to keep them in business. No meat, no butcher.

The extra money paid to the Argentine producer would raise the price of meat and show on the index. The money paid to the butcher does not. It appears only on the Ministry's trade account. The taxpayer pays of course, but nobody worries about him. The great thing is to keep the official cost-of-living down—even if they have to cut out the living.

—*P. O'D.*

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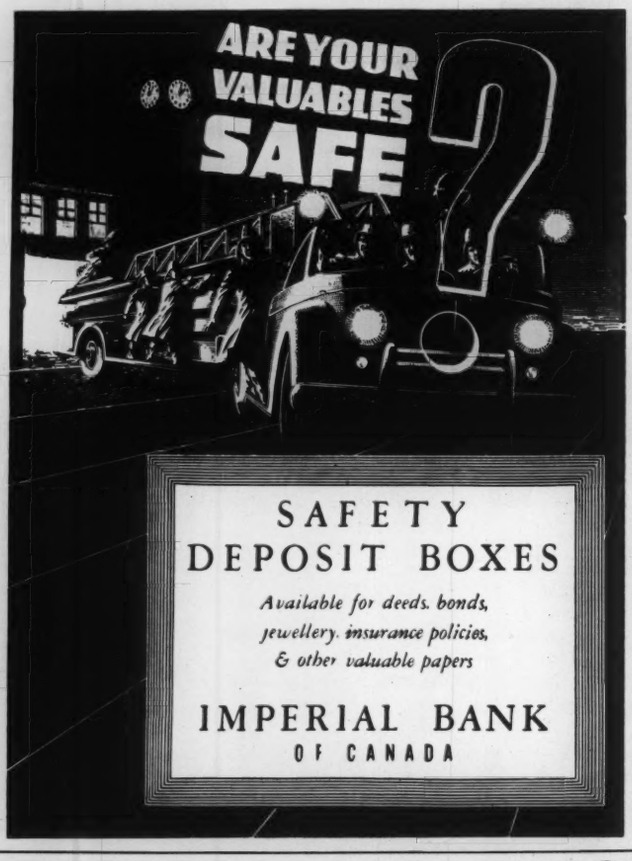
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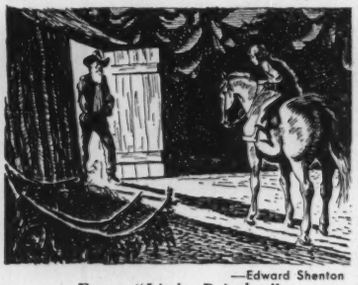
TWENTY-ONE essays trace the development of critical response to the first American writer and secondly, attempt to assess the intrinsic merit of the works themselves. The book serves to prove the stature of Hemingway and one emerges from a reading of the essays with a, let us say, two-and-a-half dimensional view of him.

The editor has chosen carefully from the large body of critical material published on the novels and succinctly from the articles on the man. Many sides of the case for and against his decline/development of power are presented. Highlights are Malcolm Cowly's essay "Portrait of Mr. Papa"; Max Eastman's "Bull in the Afternoon"; Delmore Schwartz's "Ernest Hemingway's Literary Situation"; and the illuminating approaches of Kazin, Kirstein and Wilson. There's a regrettable omission: Robert Penn Warren's tenth article in the now-defunct *Horizon's* series "Novelist-Philosophers," (April, 1947) and, of course, Lillian Ross's iconoclastic profile in *The New Yorker* last May 13.—*M.B.*



—Edward Shenton

From "Little Britches"

ON GROWING UP

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"I NEVER really knew Father very well till we moved to the ranch on the Fort Logan-Morrison road, not far from Denver. That was just after my eighth birthday—right at the end of 1906." So begins "Little Britches", as sincere and poignant an account of a father-and-son relationship as you would care to read. And if you do read it, ten to one you'll want to hang on to the book and reread it from time to time. That is, if your own children haven't got to the bookshelf before you.

Little Britches himself tells the story of two exciting years of his boyhood, a story that would make any city-bred boy of comparable age turn green with envy. Not that he or his family has an easy time of it. Quite the contrary. Father has a lung condition and is persuaded to move to "one of the finest ranches in the country," which turns out to be a barren quarter-section of prairie with a broken-down little three-room cottage resembling a doll-house. But the parents and children work industriously, and the place becomes reasonably habitable in a few weeks.

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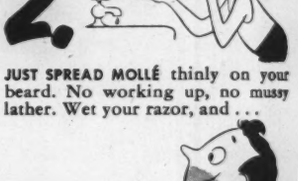

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WOLSEY HALL, HAMILTON, ONT.

younger fry who get hold of "Little Britches" will be the authentic cowboys and the author's gradual mastery of horsemanship at a very early age. It is to be hoped that subversive ideas will not be engendered in mischievous minds by the story of Mr. Lake, chairman of the local school board, who severely criticized the teacher after discovering that Little Britches couldn't write "Pare a pear with a pair of scissors" on the blackboard correctly. The unlucky pupil sneaked outside and put a burdock burr under Mr. Lake's saddle. The latter's departure from school (and from the saddle) was most entertaining.

Most heartwarming thread of the book: the strong family loyalty and devotion, the love and respect of the children for their parents, which the latter richly deserve. The twenty-three illustrations by Edward Shenton—his horses are superb—are a help, but the book can stand on its own merits. You'll be glad you read it. —*J.B.*

ARMOR OF YOUTH

RICHARD HILLARY—by Lovat Dickson—*Macmillan*—$2.00.

WHEN WAR came to Britain in 1939, there was one particularly witty, self-assured, smug, cynical set that considered it their own dish of tea. They joined the RAF, not from overwhelming love of England or burning hate of Nazism but for the prospect of open adventure that flying offered. They were *the* bright young men of England and came to the war in large numbers from the universities, where they were in RAF Reserve.

For all their elegant cynicism, they turned out to be just about the greatest heroes England has ever had in a long history of heroes. They were the Spitfire pilots who won the Battle of Britain; they died in two or three weeks, while creating for all civilization the debt of "so many to so few."

One of the few survivors of the ordeal was Richard Hillary. Horribly burned when his plane was shot down,

—Eric Kennington

RICHARD HILLARY

he underwent extensive plastic surgery. But more remarkable than the changed looks wrought by surgery was the change of spirit that combat baptism and its aftermath brought. In his book "The Last Enemy", Hillary poignantly reported how he and "The Few" switched from aloofness and arrogance to a feeling of unity with their fellowmen. It sold 135,000 copies. Hillary wangled a return to combat duty and, soon after, at 23, was killed at a night fighter station.

The man who published Hillary's book in England now tells the story of Hillary and also explains a lot about the unique band itself. Publisher Dickson was deeply moved the first time he met Hillary, his face only partially repaired, hideous with scar tissue, his hands like baked, twisted claws. The young RAF pilot called at the publisher's office with the first chapter of "Last Enemy". Dickson was impressed with it but told Hillary to finish it and come around again. When Hillary showed up months later, he had printed page proofs of the book! It had been picked up by a zealous U.S. publisher. The American had met the charming RAF officer when he came to the States in 1941 to stimulate the U.S. war effort. (But Ambassador Lord Halifax and various Washington Government people, including FDR, while admiring Hillary, vetoed the idea of his appearing before war workers; his wounds would *lower*—not stimulate—civilian morale!)

Dickson draws on his own recollections of Hillary, those of his parents, friends, copious diary entries, etc. While the account is sketchy and almost painfully contrived in the section dealing with Hillary's boyhood and days at Shrewsbury, it picks up when he gets to Trinity, Oxford. His RAF career, in which readers will be most interested, is a gem of character analysis. Dickson puts his finger on some questions those of us on this side of the Atlantic have always wondered: "Is it training, and not birth then, that makes the pattern that we call English? . . . The men of 1939-45 could not have endured temperamentally such a locked tension as their fathers had known in the years of trench warfare. They were sharp, nervous, over-sensitive, desperate, trained to a fine pitch, harried by the perpetual overcast of looming events which had clouded all their adolescent years."

For Dickson, Hillary was "the exemplar of his kind. It was a violent, assailing, slinging temper, and it was at the same time an armor, the breastplate that protected against hurt the heart of youth."—*J.Y.*

—Turofsky

FINISHING TOUCH: *R. W. W. Robertson (left) and Dr. Jean Bruchesi (right) translator and author, respectively, of "A History of Canada" (Clarke Irwin: $3.50, SN, Dec. 26), as they autographed copies of this first English language edition of French Canada's leading history of this country. Dr. Bruchesi is Under-Secretary of State and Registrar for the Province of Quebec. Mr. Robertson, a well-known scholar, is the editor of Clarke, Irwin & Company Limited.*

ACROSS THE DESK

THE "REEL" BENCHLEY—by Robert Benchley—*Copp Clarke*—$3.00.

■ A collection of the late Robert Benchley's hilarious movies about the Little Man in the Big Jungle yields a pictures-cum-text memorial that captures a great deal of the author's whimsical flavor. As the forerunner of Elwood P. Dowd, the sober but bemused Benchley used to cope with such simple subjects as "How to Sleep," "How to Train a Dog," etc., transforming his little lectures into highly amusing two-reelers. This book serves to recall the spirit of the movies to whose who saw them. For those who didn't they may serve partially to explain why he was one of the funniest men of his time. (Always bearing in mind that the word in the title is "Reel").

FLOWERS FOR THE JUDGE—by Joseph Clark Baldwin—*Longmans, Green*—$4.25.

■ Life in rural New York in the eighteen-nineties as a member of a large and amusing family is the subject of Mr. Baldwin's book of reminiscences. The family was ruled by Joseph Clark Baldwin, Sr., a benevolent autocrat and the leading citizen of the small village of Mt. Kisco.

The family was wealthy and hospitable. Friends belonged to many other wealthy families of the period, so the nine children had an inside view of the ruling classes of the United States at a time when their prestige was still generally recognized.

It is a vanished way of life of which Mr. Baldwin writes and he understandably betrays a nostalgia for it. His father and mother are well worth meeting, as indeed are the other members of this delightful family.—*J. L. C.*

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INTERMISSION

Dog's Best Friend

by May Richstone

IF YOU are listless, lonely, bored, here is a solution that walks on four legs and wags a beguiling tail. I was none of these things. Neither was my young son who wished our dog on me. But you can't imagine what a difference a dog will make in your life until you belong to one.

In the beginning, I could cheerfully have strangled that nuisance of an Airedale pup. But we've come a long way together. Now I'm a self-appointed committee of one to advocate the acquisition of a canine companion.

Spike, our Airedale, is my son's adored pet. But my son is busy with school, athletics and a social life, so Spike is mostly my responsibility. Like my children, he has rewarded me for my care in so many ways, that I wind up feeling indebted to him.

He makes me very happy. After an outing on an icy day, I'm happy to reach home with all my bones intact, grateful to thaw out and stay warm for a while. When we come back drenched with rain, how good some dry clothing feels. What a heavenly sensation it is, just to sit down, hot and perspiring from a sortie in the sun.

Before his advent, a walk used to be a pedestrian exercise. Now it's an adventure. "Heel Spike!" I command him sharply. Like my children, he hears and he disobeys. We leap from tree to tree, or we tear down the street after another dog in the most invigorating fashion. He is a big dog, I am a small woman. He is young and exuberant, I am neither. But I get the illusion of being both on one of our expeditions.

And the people Spike has introduced me to! All the world may love a lover, but that half that loves a dog is less inhibited. On any outing, we are hail fellow well met with every stranger; with those who have a dog; with those who used to have; with those who wish they had; with those who plan to have. A dog is an open sesame to the well-built walls of reserve. He creates a social climate of informal friendliness between utter strangers.

Spike shows me off to good advantage, too. Once, as I was talking to a neighbor about him, he leaped a hedge. Since I was attached to the other end of the leash, to my surprise, I also leaped the hedge. I used to go my solitary way. Now, thanks to Spike, everyone in the neighborhood has a friendly word for us.

Indoors, as well as out, Spike has been an asset. He enlivens our home in direct proportion to his size. We are busy fending off his big wet kisses. We're constantly tripping over his hulk, asleep in unexpected places; constantly leaping out of his way when he frolics with a toy, constantly gathering up the remains of something he inadvertently demolished. Every ten minutes we must pry some alien substance out of his mouth. He has broken and chewed up so many of our possessions that our home begins to wear a serene and spacious air. He makes life so interesting and provides so much merriment that we have little time for family friction.

I never thought I could love a dog. In learning to live with one, I've run the gamut from resentment to resignation and enthusiasm. From now on, I am proud to be dog's best friend!

Wandering Tom

Old Wandering Tom was just a stray
Who wandered here, one blustery day,
With frozen ears and mournful lay
Of this and that.

A skeleton in skin and fur
Holding aloft a cockle burr,—
With guts enough to raise a purr
When I said, Scat!

As if his lordship really knew
Hunger had found a special pew
Whose door might swing, to let his mew,
And him, pass in.

Old Wandering Tom is just a cat—
Now lying on the warmest mat—
Who wandered here and got too fat
To wander on.

ANDREW GRAHAM

Soprano

PEOPLE *have come*
From afar to endure a
Night with a fading
Coloratura,
Envied by those
Who hadn't the luck
To be built like a streamlined
Transport truck.
She trills a Norse
Lament for a troll . . .
And Grieg in his grave
Does a triple roll. J.E.P.

world of women

Head And Shoulders View of the Spring Mode

PINK FELT *manipulated by John Frederics into face-framing bonnet, pearls twined in silk scarf, red calfskin bag by Josef.*

"COIFFURES *will be longer, fuller, and . . .*

MORE FEMININE, *with soft waves and 'kick-up' back curls*

. . . TO BEAUTIFY *the neckline." says Michel of Helena Rubinstein*

FLOWER CHIGNON *is one of liveliest fashions for the longer hair.*

CUFFED *Peruvian sombrero in white embroidery, crisply defined, starch white. The lapels match. Laddie Northridge.*

RHINESTONE *hairpins give sparkle to a low-set chignon.*

Who's Afraid Of Teen-Age Problems?

by Margaret Ness

CANADIAN MOTHERS are either kidding themselves or else we've been reading too many U.S. magazines.

Hold everything! Canadian teen-agers aren't so great a problem as our shrieking newspaper headlines would suggest. Certainly there are problem children—delinquent ones—if you will. But that isn't the overall picture. We had read so much about the problem of late nights, the problem of drinking, the problem of "going steady" that we decided to investigate.

Most of the recent magazine "samplings" have tackled the teen-agers themselves—ferreting out what they did, what they felt, etc. We thought the mothers might have something to say. After all, they have to face up to the problems, too. So we queried "sample" mothers from Vancouver to Halifax. Gentile and Jewish families, Protestants and Roman Catholics were included. Most were in the professional middle-class income brackets.

They were told their names would not be used. So they talked freely. The result was unexpected. They hadn't found any major difficulties in coping with these supposedly difficult teen-age problems! The golden formula? Unfortunately, they didn't know that either.

One Charlottetown mother summed up the general feeling: "We have never had teen-age problems. Sometimes we've had slight misgivings, but a singularly small amount of restraint seems to have been necessary. We have no explanation for this happy situation, apart from the fact that we share mutual confidence and that the children's inheritance is good."

AN EDMONTON mother echoes the same philosophy: "I like to think we have had no real problems because we have given our children a good grounding, by setting them an example. We don't preach but rather show them by our actions. We have always attended the Anglican church regularly, taken an interest in community affairs, and at all times maintained close family ties and a sense of right and wrong. I firmly believe home life is the basis on which teen-agers develop."

This mention of the home influence crops up in many of the letters. And reading between the lines in the others, we would say that these mothers are mothers 24 hours a day. It's a job with them. As a Cochrane (Ont.) mother put it, "a little less bridge or curling or what-not and a more close contact with young people's lives might be a big help to the problem of the teen-agers."

And another contact we noted. Practically all the mothers answered "Yes" to our query re Sunday School attendance and church activities. Perhaps this is one of the most significant points to come out of the poll. Religion does seem to pay off in bringing up Canadian youth.

BE THAT as it may, there was quite a written unanimity on how the mothers handled certain basic situations. For example, there were definite restrictions on late nights—in direct contrast to our mental picture (newspaper-induced) of bleary-eyed youngsters stumbling to school after an all-night orgy. As we said, we've probably been reading too many U.S. periodicals. But it was refreshing to learn that these Canadian mothers added up the score to this: their teen-agers—from 15 years up—didn't have late nights, except Fridays and Saturdays. And even then the time for quietly opening that front door was midnight or 12.30 a.m.

Unless, of course, it was a dance or a real party. These rated the occasional 1 or 1.30 a.m. leeway—especially where transportation was time consuming. In a large city a boy couldn't see his dancing partner home and be in his own home five minutes later.

Not unless the boy solved the problem as neatly as did one Toronto lad. The first girl he asked to a dance lived at the other end of town. He hadn't thought to ask for her home address. So for his *next* date, he craftily pried out this information in advance of the invitation. His dates are going to be within decent home-base distance.

For exceptions, there were a few mothers who did allow their teen-agers to stay until the last gun was fired. A couple of the mothers were evidently influenced by the desire to keep their daughters in a certain social set. And there was one mother who allowed her 16-year-old daughter to stay at Frat dances (a Western university city) as late as 4 a.m. "I don't like it," she said honestly, "but I can't demand of my daughter anything different than what other parents have learned to expect from theirs."

MOTHER *watches clock when deadline passes.*

Week nights are evidently still school-homework nights across Canada. Mostly the teen-ers don't go out those nights. A few mothers do give permission for a short breather—after the homework is done. But the rule seems to be: home by 9.30 or 10 p.m. at the latest.

Even the week-ends aren't a dancing, partying spree. In letter after letter, the mothers checked one late night a week as the maximum; a few went to two nights; only two mothers permitted more.

AND another fact emerged. Parents expected—and obtained—cooperation. Teen-agers still phone home if they run up against a snag—or a particularly good time—and want to extend the time limit. And mother, on the other end of the phone, is the final arbiter. One Saskatoon mother placed an amusing interpretation on this acceptance of parental fussiness. Her 19-year-old son took a few late nights without benefit of telephone. She had a heart-to-heart chat with him. "Now," she says, "he realizes that he caused us anxiety and that parents have to be 'humored'."

It may be a pistol-at-the-head technique but it works. For other mothers mentioned that their teen-agers were sufficiently grown-up to realize that parents rate some consideration. And of course, the age-old technique of waiting up for the youngsters—for a chat about the evening's doings—was mentioned by a number of other mothers. A diplomatic clocking that fools no one, we venture to say.

One Saskatoon mother neatly summed up this whole late-night situation when she said: "We have no hard and fast rules. We consider 10 p.m. reasonable on school nights. And 11 p.m. to midnight is late enough for Fridays or Saturdays. There has to be leeway for exceptional circumstances, of course. If the hour is likely to be later than usual, we expect to be told in advance or have a telephoned explanation if the time is to be extended. We try to be reasonable and, in return, we expect our daughter to be reasonable, too."

WE HAD expected the movies to complicate the situation, too, probably basing our ideas of teen-age movie attendance on some high pressure movie publicity. We were surprised then to hear from these Canadian mothers that their teen-agers didn't always attend even one movie a week. And practically none of them had TV sets; so that wasn't where the extra time went.

As for steady dating! Well, we felt we had to

DANCES *or real parties rate the occasional—but not always weekly—1 or 1.30 a.m. late night.*
—Nott & Merrill

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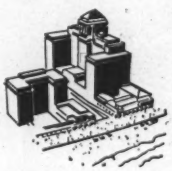

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be on sure ground there. The U.S. magazines have been highlighting this serious problem with pin-pointed lights. We've suffered with the unpopular girl who hasn't a "steady" and consequently has no social life at all; we've suffered with the heartbreak of the break-up of a pair of steadies. We've suffered.

Consequently we were a little dazed to discover that it isn't nearly as serious a problem here in Canada. About three-quarters of the mothers queried answered a flat "No" to the question of whether their teen-agers steady dated. It wasn't a regional division, either—as the West against the East. But cities tended to return the same answer. As to the mothers' reactions, those were mostly personal.

Said a St. Catharines (Ont.) mother: "This is one of the worst problems of this generation. It does not give the young people the opportunity of choosing from a number of persons. If a boy asks a girl out three times, then to all their classmates they are going steady and no one else will ask her out until there has been a disagreeable breaking up." She herself tries to introduce mix-up games at the parties her teen-agers give. And they seem to like it. She ends hopefully, "At some of the dances they are using programs again. So perhaps the steady dating is on its way out."

EVIDENTLY the mothers we queried aren't convinced that this generation is too hard to handle. Perhaps the Cochrane mother has the real answer. "You can't start with teen-agers. You have to be friends with your children from the time they are born. You must accord them the same honesty and courtesy you give your very best friend. Do not be afraid to discipline them. If you don't, life will. And above all—*love them.*"

So much for the teen-age problem of late nights and steady dating. But what about the much more serious problem of drinking? How are Canadian mothers facing up to that teen-age problem? In an early issue we'll tell you what these same mothers have to say on that subject.

Art Exhibit

"My dear, the color's wonderful...
What do you think of that?...
A fool could paint such rubbish...
Where did you find that hat?"

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You don't suppose that could be...?
No!
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Let's go."

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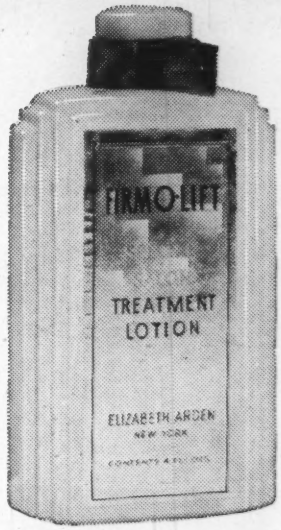

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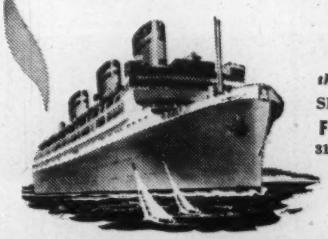

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Brain-Teaser:

French, Here and There

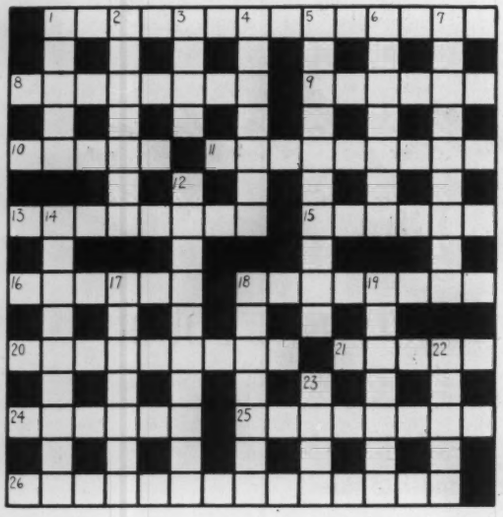
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. An existentialist could tear Japan's rule to pieces. (4-4, 6)
8. Gratien Gélinas. (8)
9. It's finishing ¾ of a mile back. (6)
10. Even little baronets may turn out to be! (5)
11. The way you view our weekly effort? (5-4)
13. This enfant is one of the 10, no doubt. (8)
15. They're to your credit. (6)
16. I've left the goal, as it were. (6)
18. An actor does who alters his ego. (8)
20. What one is probably doing after the pom pup upsets the gin. (7, 2)
21. A tax on coral? (5)
24. Given little notice to enlist? (6)
25. They'll take down a hothead! (3, 5)
26. Quebec's "Little Rooster" at home? (7, 7)

DOWN

1. A good man and true? (5)
2. He uncooks the books. (7)
3. It takes a scalpel to uncover the skin. (4)
4. Dis-courage. (7)
5. The old sailor's right hand? (4-6)
6. Little bounders' garments. (7)
7. Stood another round of drinks— (9)
12. — but not to one who practises this. (10)
14. Rod I shove into a hot coal. (9)
17. About to be cut off in the way out. (Quite an achievement!) (7)
18. Cutting down a dried fruit tree? (7)
19. See men training without seeming to. (7)
22. They're great on Canada's 9. (5)
23. Eat most of the duck! (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Pot of gold
6. Price
9. Replete
10. Centaur
11. Seesaw
12. Tracking
14. Spender
17. Teabags
18. Archaic
19. Rudders
21 and 27. Keep your shirt on
22. Asthma
25. Ailment
27. See 21
28. Dogma
29. Dispelled

DOWN

1. Phrases
2. Typee
3. Free and easy
4. Open
5. Decorator
6. Pan
7. Inanimate
8. Enrages
13. Clandestine
15. Exceeding
16. Recounted
18. Awkward
20. Stained
23. Hotel
24. Asps
26. Era

(148)

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Fashion:

Feminine Profiles

WE ARE now in the fashion show season—a period timed to prepare the feminine mind for new clothes when the weather grows seasonably pleasant. Timed, too, to relieve the psychological boredom that descends like a pall upon everyone—man and beast, as winter nears its end.

The sold-out sign went up early the week of Simpson's show. Women who filled the Arcadian Court at every performance were rewarded with a quick-moving, eye-appealing round-up of beautiful, very wearable clothes. There were the usual fashion show ingredients, too — wide-eyed show-stoppers modelling what the lollipop set will wear. And a lovely bride (pleated white net and chantilly lace over nile green net).

IN the navy and blue group we liked the fitted coat of French silk patterned harlequin fashion in shades of deep navy and black. Among the greys, a wonderful black-flecked tweed coat, by Trigere, in the free-swinging pyramid style with high collar, full sleeves caught in cuffs below the elbow. Worn with long black gloves. Effectiveness of violet-purple-mauve when combined with navy was demonstrated on a navy wool suit. It had a stole lined in purple silk shantung, and violets were worn on both stole and wide-brimmed hat.

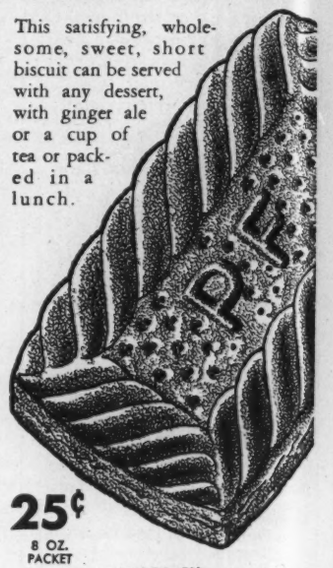
Hair stylings by Elizabeth Arden showed the hair worn slightly longer, with suggestion of a chignon at back. Hats are prettily feminine and beguiling. Like those in Renoir's painting they are worn straight on and show the hair at back. "Flower Bag," by Laddie Northridge, has wood violets clustered around a sheer moss crown, is trimmed with pink roses. A little yellow straw bonnet is decorated with wide ribbon tied in a bow at back. Designer Sally Victor got the idea from "The Mudlark." A white shantung sailor by Lilly Dache has a fine dashing air with its tangerine chiffon bordered "windowpane" veil.

TEDDY Tingling, in person, was an added attraction. He's the tall, rangy Britisher who put frills on tennis star Gussie Moran's pants—and landed her smack on the front pages of the world press. Tingling thinks women's clothes should be as feminine on tennis court or golf course as elsewhere. He backs up his conviction with convincing evidence. A tennis outfit designed for Ginger Rogers is of sheer white nylon lace. Another trimmed with white satin bands is 96 per cent wool and 4 per cent nylon. He trims white waffle pique with gold embroidery scallops. All wash like a charm because, as Mr. Tingling points out, in England and Europe dry cleaning and laundry service is slow and expensive. If you still think conservative classic clothes are best for sportswomen, Teddy Tingling is the man most likely to change your mind.

The show ended on a high note of gala evening dress. Obviously the short formal has won out at last over the long evening dress—although the latter still is a must for ultra-formal affairs. Among short dresses . . . . Jacques Griffe's brown, lime and peacock blue net veiled in brown chantilly lace . . . . Madeleine Casalino's black net embroidered with raffia daisies.

Commentator — Rosemary Boxer with Lorne Greene.

Serve P.F. "SHORTCAKE" with ICE CREAM



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—Ann Marshall

RUBY RIBBON *of tomato sauce on baked fish fillets for eye-taste appeal.*

Concerning Food:

Sea-Food Flavor

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

HERE are some ideas and recipes for fish dishes to be concocted without benefit of the frying pan:

Fish Loaf

3 cups flaked cooked white-fleshed fish, salmon or tuna
¾ cup fine, dry bread crumbs
¼ cup soft butter
½ cup hot milk
3 eggs slightly beaten
1 tbsp. chopped parsley
1 tbsp. chopped onion
1 tsp. celery salt
pepper

Combine all the ingredients gently. Turn into a 5 x 9 loaf pan and place in a pan containing hot water and bake at 375°F—1 hour. Serve hot with Shrimp Sauce.

Note 1: This is a large loaf but it slices nicely, is delicious when cold. Serve with cucumber mayonnaise. (Remember this for summer use.)

Note 2: 1½-1¾ lbs. (raw weight) fish will yield 3 cups cooked, flaked fish.

Shrimp Sauce

Make 1½ cups good medium cream sauce using half chicken broth and half rich milk for the liquid. Season to taste. Remove black vein from back of cooked shrimp (one 5 oz. tin). Cut in fairly coarse chunks. Add to cream sauce along with a few drops of lemon juice. Taste and reseason.

The following recipe is quick and easy, designed for a meal prepared and served within a 60-minute deadline. Serve with green peas, frozen french fries and refrigerator rolls (can be baked the same time).

Baked Fish Fillets

1½ pounds fillet of flounder (any white fish will do)
1 tsp. salad oil
1-10 ounce tin condensed tomato soup

Heat oven to 375°F (moderate). Place fish in greased baking dish. Brush top of fillets with salad oil. Bake at 375°F for 25-35 minutes. Heat soup just as it comes from the tin; pour over fish. 4-6 servings.

Devilled Haddock-Scallops

This dish is company fare and one which will win friends even if lukewarm fish-eaters. It can be made the day before and will serve eight generously.

Thaw 2 pounds frozen haddock fillets and 1 pound frozen scallops. Cover with salted water and let stand 15 minutes. Drain and put both fish in greased top part of double boiler. Cover and steam 20 minutes. Cool and cut into bite-sized pieces.

Sauce

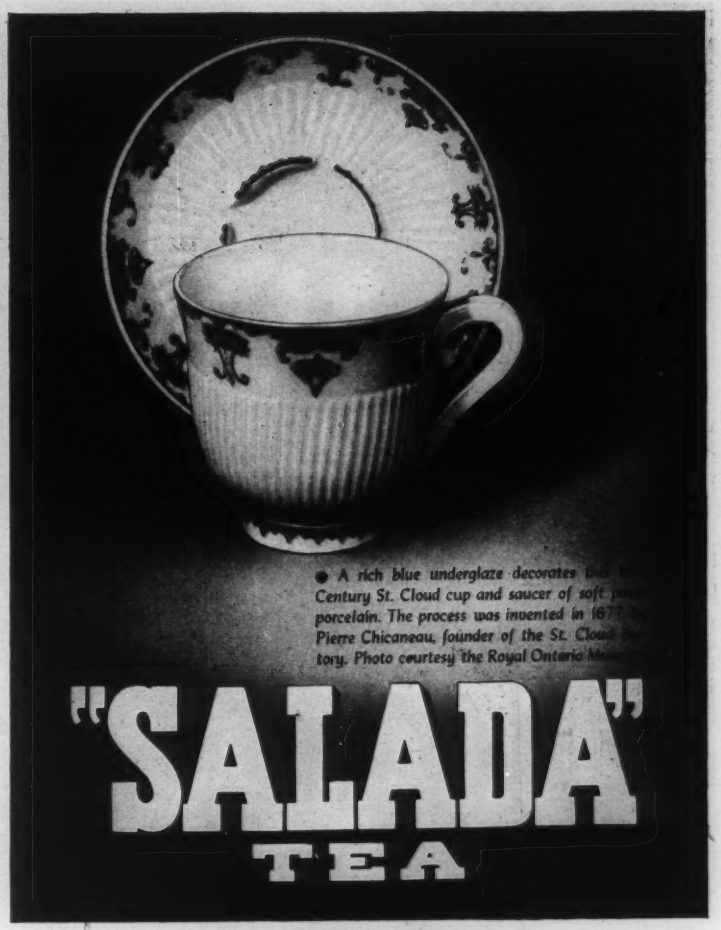
Heat

1 cup cream
1½ cups milk
1 cup canned consommé

Melt ½ cup butter or margarine and blend in ¾ cup flour. Stir in hot liquids stirring constantly until thickened and smooth. Add—

1 tsp. prepared mustard.
½ tsp. salt
¼ tsp. cayenne pepper
1 tbsp. Worcestershire sauce
1 tbsp. lemon juice
1 tbsp. horseradish sauce
4 tbsps. catchup
1 tbsp. chopped parsley

Stir well and add the fish; combining gently (also ¼ cup sherry if desired). Taste and reseason. Pour into greased serving casserole or individual greased scallop shells. When mixture is cool sprinkle with buttered crumbs. If mixture is refrigerated before baking let it stand at room temperature for a while. Bake at 400°F for 30 minutes. For a luncheon party serve with a green salad and hot rolls. An orange refrigerator cake for dessert.



● A rich blue underglaze decorates [illegible] Century St. Cloud cup and saucer of soft [illegible] porcelain. The process was invented in 167[illegible] Pierre Chicaneau, founder of the St. Cloud [illegible] tory. Photo courtesy the Royal Ontario M[illegible]

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BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

THREE THINGS stand out in her years in the Yukon: the Chilkoot Pass in the gold rush days, her marriage to George Black and her election to the Canadian House of Commons. Thus **Mrs. George Black** summed up her life on her 85th birthday last month. She's the only U.S. woman to sit in the Canadian parliament. A veteran of the Klondike gold rush of 1898, she now lives at Whitehorse. The First Lady of the Yukon is an OBE, FRGS, a daughter of the American Revolution and organizer of two IODE's, has another named after her. Now she's planning to add some new chapters to her book, brought out in 1938 and called, "My Seventy Years."

—CP
MRS. GEORGE BLACK

■ A Governor of the University of Manitoba is the latest job handed out to **Catherine I. Forrest.** Lawyer Forrest is a U of M grad and currently is an editor. She edits the *Western Municipal News*, dealing with municipal affairs in the prairie provinces.

■ Authoress **Katherine Mary Flannigan** of the popular novel, "Mrs. Mike," has written another "Mrs." story. It's called "The Faith of Mrs. Kelleen." (Longmans.)

■ Another link between Sadler's Wells Ballet and Canada is the acceptance by **Ninette de Valois** of an honorary membership in the Canadian Dance Teachers' Association. President is Toronto teacher **Mildred Wickson.**

■ Quebec is breaking out in a rash of women's rights. Latest comes from Laval University, Quebec City, where Household Science student **Suzanne Berube** made the University's intercollegiate debating team, the first woman to do so.

■ And a Montrealer becomes another "first" woman. There certainly have been a number of them in various fields. This time she's **Mary M. Caton.** And she's the first woman chairman in the history of the General Council of Service Clubs of Greater Montreal. Madame Chairman is Past President of the Zonta Club.

■ The Saskatchewan Arts Board has announced its second concert tour for months of March and April. Featured artist will be pianist **Irene Bubniuk.** Irene has just returned from four years at the Royal Conservatory in London. Her studies started in Saskatoon, led to a 1945 scholarship at the Royal College of Music. Later she won the diploma in the International Festival of Piano Playing in Genoa.

■ Last month the National Chapter of the IODE in Nassau, Bahamas, celebrated its 50th anniversary. Attending was **Mrs. John H. Chipman,** MBE, National President of the IODE in Canada. Queen Mary's rug was flown there for exhibition.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Another War Averted

by Mary Lowrey Ross

Lake Success, April 1st, 1952.

FOLLOWING a full-dress debate in the United Nations Assembly the threat of war between the Province of Quebec and the United States appears to have abated temporarily, thanks to the timely intervention of the British delegate.

A spokesman from Quebec, in opening the debate, briefly reviewed the now famous "Ti-Coq" incident from the beginning. He pointed out that the Broadway attack on "Ti-Coq" was an unwarranted assault not only on the Fridolin play but on Quebec and on the whole field of Canadian culture. Moreover, the attack was entirely unprecedented as between supposedly friendly nations. M. Fridolin had been engaged on a peaceful mission to Broadway and had every reason to believe that he would be treated as a welcome guest.

Unfortunately he was almost immediately set on by a hostile faction, apparently led by Mr. Brooks Atkinson of *The Times*. Isolated, and with supplies cut off, he had no choice but immediate retreat. The speaker demanded that Mr. Atkinson's attack be branded as an act of aggression against a small and friendly nation. He also urged that sanctions should be applied to Mr. Atkinson and that as an international measure he should immediately be cut off from vital supplies.

THE Canadian representative rose at this point and stated that on any question of branding Mr. Atkinson as the aggressor he would be forced to take the Atkinson side. At the same time, he pointed out, the situation clearly rose out of a misunderstanding of the position of Quebec, which was still smarting from the humiliation inflicted on it by General Wolfe in 1759. As a result, any criticism of its culture was likely to be construed by Quebec as an attack on French-Canadian nationalism. In the case of hostilities between Quebec and the United States, he added, the Canadian Government would take a firm stand against supplying regulars to either side, though Ottawa naturally would have no control over volunteers. The Canadian delegate's speech was received with marked lack of enthusiasm by both sides.

The American delegate now rose and demanded why Mr. Atkinson and the Broadway critics should be branded as aggressors when it was clear that Fridolin and his group were the first to cross the 49th Parallel. Broadway, he pointed out, had merely defended its position at the time of the Fridolin *putsch* and had made no attempt whatever, when the Fridolin group withdrew, to pursue it across the political frontier. He added that much as the United States might regret such action it might be necessary to "contain" Quebec, in order to insure the peace of North America.

HE WAS immediately followed by the Soviet delegate who suggested in a highly vituperative speech that the whole Fridolin attack was obviously a plot engineered by reactionary Wall Street capitalists bent on precipitating a Third World War and using Mr. Brooks Acheson as their tool. At this point the Soviet representative was loudly corrected from the Assembly, some voices calling "Brooks Atkinson," some "Dean Acheson," and a few "Dean Atkinson." It made little difference, the Soviet delegate retorted, since both Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Acheson were known to be the mouth-pieces of American reactionary policy. Undoubtedly Mr. Atkinson was under order from Mr. Acheson to take aggressive action against "Ti-Coq" and Quebec.

The British delegate rose at this point and warned the Assembly that with the forces of democracy threatened in both Asia and Europe it would be madness to bog down the Canadian and American Armies on the Niagara peninsula. He urged that to name Mr. Atkinson the aggressor in the unfortunate Ti-Coq affair, without a thorough canvassing of the whole international situation, could lead only to disaster. He ended with an eloquent plea for cease-fire negotiations between the Quebec representatives and Mr. Brooks Atkinson.

The voice of the British delegate carried the day. By a vote of 44 to 7 (nine abstaining) the United Nations Assembly voted that the peacetalks be extended and that in the meanwhile Fridolin be asked to consider the Atkinson counter-proposal—i.e. that he re-write the last act of his play.

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NORTHERN ONTARIO STORY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

mining has swung westward to the Lakehead, where the great Steep Rock iron finds are under development at Atikokan, 120 miles west of Port Arthur. Since 1944, from a single open pit, Steep Rock has produced more than $27 million of ore. Shaft-sinking for underground mining is now underway. One large ore body has been optioned from Steep Rock by the Inland Steel Corporation of Chicago. Within three years it's probable that more than 2,000 men will be employed. During nine months of 1950, the population of the town of Atikokan, seven miles from the mines, jumped from 2,000 to 3,000. Residents of Port Arthur and Fort William feel that a steel smelter is bound to be located at one of their cities.

"We're prospering now from our lake shipping and our forest industry. A large steel operation would just top things off nicely," says Mayor Hubert Badanai of Fort William.

The boundaries of the twin cities of Port Arthur and Fort William are rapidly becoming indistinguishable. With a combined population of 90,000, including the immediate district, the cities form the largest concentration of population in the region.

Large increases in production are also slated for the Algoma iron-ore properties near Sault Ste. Marie, and smelter capacity at the Lock City is being enlarged. There is intense prospecting for iron throughout the north, with attention focussed at present on Nemegos, between Sudbury and Chapleau, and the upper reaches of the Mattagami River, at the edge of the James Bay basin. Prospecting for oil is also going on about James Bay.

Ontario's forest industry is the focal point of a current political battle. It's a struggle for cutting rights between some sawmill operators and the pulp and paper producers.

During the last 100 years large areas of the north's forests have been ravished greedily and without thought of the future, admits Ontario Premier Leslie Frost. But, he affirms, it's not going to happen in the future. A report on forest conditions, made six years ago by Major General Kennedy, is gradually being implemented.

The Province boasts it has the finest forest protection service in the world in Northern Ontario. During the forest fire hazards of mid-summer the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests employs 4,600 persons. (Permanent staff is 1,554.) The Department operates 43 aircraft from 25 bases scattered from Quebec to Manitoba. Its pest-research laboratory at Sault Ste. Marie is unique.

Sport runs warmly in the bloodstream of North Ontarians. It's Canada's leading cradle, per capita, of hockey players. Bill Barilko of the Leafs, Pete Babando, Bep Guidolin and Ray Powell of Chicago Black Hawks, and Allan Stanley of New York, all learned shinny in the kids' league of the Porcupine camp. Stanley is the son of Fire Chief William Stanley of Timmins. Ted Lindsay of Detroit, and Gus Mortson of the Leafs are both Kirkland Lake boys.

More than 30 other mining-district boys are in every major hockey league from the American League to the British Hockey Association, in Britain. Why? Well, in Timmins alone there are today 23 public rinks at which more than 60 boys' teams play a regular schedule.

Porcupine Combines, Junior OHA entry of the gold-mining area, have no opponents of the same age group with whom to play, due to distances from Southern Ontario. So they play with four senior teams in the Porcupine Senior Mines Hockey League. They have won the league in the past, but this year were eliminated by McIntyre Mine.

No matter how small a northern community, inevitably there is a curling rink. A Kirkland Lake foursome won the Dominion curling championship in 1949. Hardball is the big summer sport, with a good brand of senior ball player in circuits in the Sudbury area and further north.

Because population is small and widely scattered, Northerners are in the habit of making their own entertainment. More than a dozen little theatre groups flourish, with both English and French sections. The Northeastern Ontario Drama Festival, now in its fourth year of competition, was won last year by Kirkland Lake group with Robertson Davies's "Overlaid."

Community Concert Association artists draw sell-out crowds, with subscriptions to the concerts grabbed up well in advance. In addition to the international stars, a series of concerts by all-Canadian talent is being sponsored this year by the music teachers of the north. Here, too, subscriptions were taken up at once. The multifarious national groups love to present their own national music. Somewhere or other in the north there is a concert of one kind or another going on almost every day of the year.

Haileybury, district seat of Temiskaming, is the home of the Haileybury Mining School, a unique institution. It gives practical courses in mining, at the sub-engineering level; students spend a large portion of their studies underground in the silver mines of nearby Cobalt. Curiously, the large portion of students are from Southern Ontario.

Northerners are aware that not enough of their sons and daughters are getting university educations, due to the cost of sending students hundreds of miles to Southern Ontario and maintaining them there. Hence there has been agitation in recent years to establish a small university somewhere in the north. Closest ap-

proach to university training available is at Sacred Heart College, Sudbury, which confers Bachelor of Arts degrees recognized by some Canadian universities. Sacred Heart's athletic rivalry with Scollard Hall, North Bay, also a Catholic institution, is traditional.

Agriculture in the north is forging ahead in an unspectacular, but steady, manner. The great arable Clay Belt extends from border to border on the north side of the Pre-Cambrian Shield, presenting almost limitless acreage of land which some day may support many thousands of farmers. To the south, the Little Clay Belt, about New Liskeard, Haileybury, Earlton and Englehart, is already dotted with prosperous farms. Mixed farming and dairy farming are the rule, and most of the northeast's milk comes from this section, which also supplies part of Northwest Quebec. Quite recently a colony of Dutch immigrants settled near Clute north of Cochrane, and have already proved themselves capable of getting an excellent living from the highly desirable soil.

The north is one of Canada's finest potato-growing sections. Seed potatoes grown both at Sudbury and Cochrane have a wide market in the U.S.

Northern Ontario is today great and tomorrow it will be much greater. If the shackles of price control are removed from the gold industry, scores of potential mines will have needed development money tossed into their laps.

Meanwhile, iron, asbestos (now being produced at Matheson by Johns-Manville) will help bring the country along. And in view of the public concern over the north's forests, it appears they are guaranteed to be here to stay. Much of the current criticism of the forest industry appears to be unfounded, but all of it will work out for the general good in the long run, insofar as it is helping make the people of the province aware of their vast forest wealth, and the fact it must be protected.

The great North country needs more people, more farmers. It will get them if immigrants of the calibre of the Dutch settling north of Cochrane are invited in to take up land. Not all persons can make a success of farming in Northern Ontario. But hardy, hard-working types who can endure the rigors of the first years of settlement, can and do thrive there.

OTTAWA VIEW

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

son of the Saskatchewan Pool, all got to work. One of the arguments they tried to use was a speech made in Winnipeg in 1947 by John Strachey, then British Food Minister. They must have trusted that nobody could find the text of the speech, because all it proved was that in 1947 both British and Canadians felt convinced the farmers were getting a very good bargain out of a guaranteed minimum of $1.25 for 1948 crop and $1 for 1949 crop.

■ The Government is still looking for a man to take one of the biggest jobs in the new Department of Defence Production. He is the Coordinator to head the Materials Branch. Under him, when he can be found, will be the new priorities chief, **Henry J. Sissons** (from Ontario Hydro); the petroleum chief, **Dr. Oliver Hopkins** (formerly of Imperial Oil); chemicals boss **J. R. Donald,** steel boss **Ken Harris,** and base metals boss **Frank Hewett.** The Coordinator of Materials will rank beside **Crawford Gordon** (of English Electric and John Inglis), the coordinator of production. Under him are **J. M. Cochrane** (from Ford) as head of the motor vehicles division, **Ernest Barker** (of Modern Machine Tools of Toronto), who will look after machine tools, **H. R. Malley** (from Crown Assets) in charge of guns and ammunition, **Joe Russell** in charge of aircraft, **R. G. Johnson** in charge of construction, and men still to be appointed for electronics and ships.

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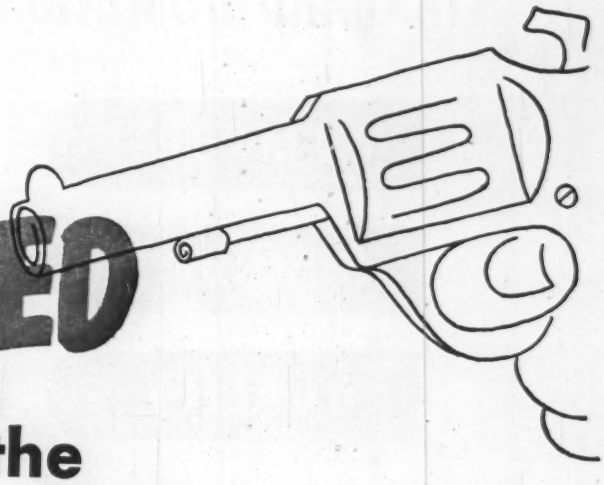

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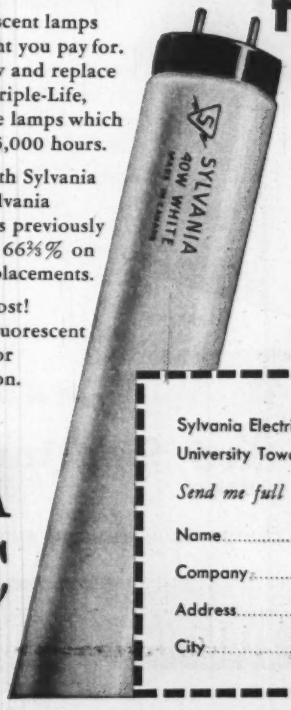

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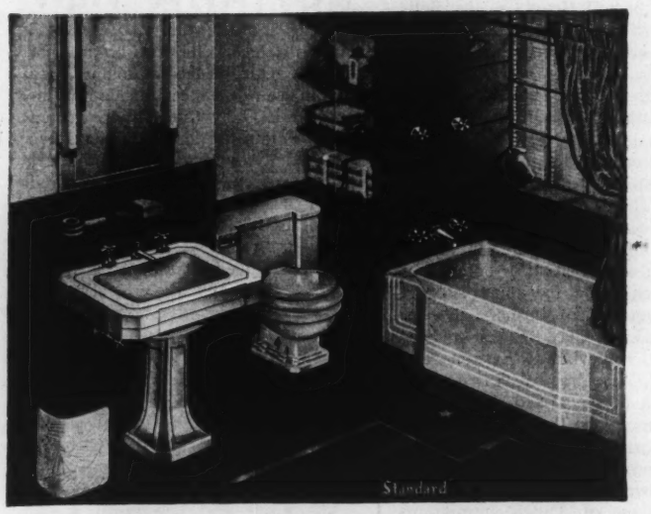

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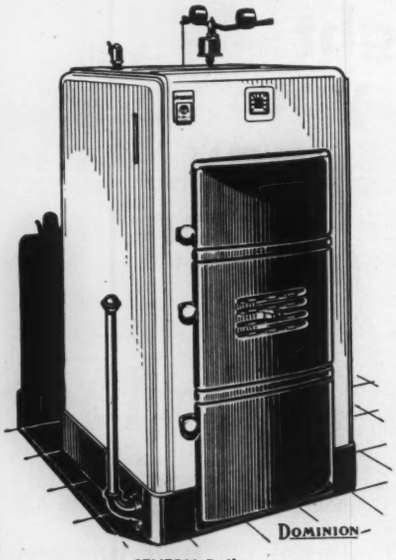

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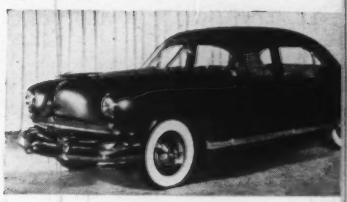

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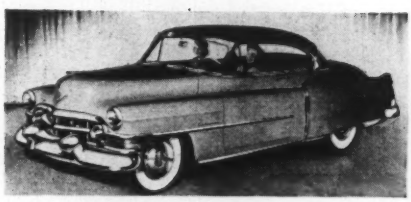

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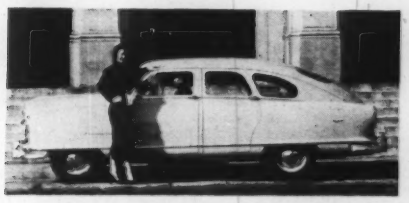

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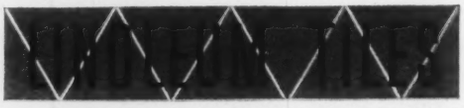
The designer of this floor took advantage of the new *triangular* tile form in which Marboleum is now available. The pattern and colour combination illustrate the infinite variety of charming effects which can be achieved with these tiles.

ANOTHER IDEA in



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PEOPLE

GOING PLACES

■ In Manhattan, 27-year-old Canadian artist, **Roloff Beny,** is having a major one-man show at famed 57th Street Knoedler Gallery. Born in Medicine Hat, Alberta, Beny studied at the University of Toronto and University of Iowa. A flock of New York celebrities and Canadian visitors viewed five years of progress in painting and print-making at the opening night this week. Show will run until March 25.

—Kelemen
ROLOFF BENY

■ From Hollywood comes the news that **Fletcher Markle,** formerly of Vancouver, will direct Joseph Cotten in "The Man in the Cloak", an MGM melodrama.

■ In London, Eng., Toronto's **Don Harron** has been engaged to play in the stage version of "The Seventh Veil." Ann Todd will repeat her film performance. Harron is also appearing on **Bernie Braden's** radio show and studying television.

■ **Peter Remnant,** 28, son of Vancouver's County Court Prosecutor, has been awarded a $2,000 National IODE War Memorial Scholarship for overseas study for the second time. He is now studying at King's College, Cambridge, under a previous award.

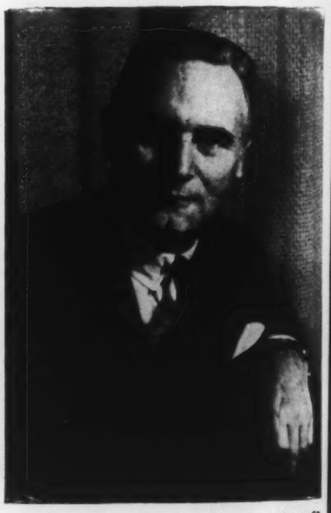
■ Ballerina **Celia Franca,** formerly of the Sadler's Wells Ballet, will be "very disappointed in Canadians" if she has to return to England in eight months without having formed a Canadian National Ballet. She is not here to establish another ballet school. "I am here," she said, "to form a ballet company whose dancers are drawn from the many good schools across Canada." Raising funds will be the worst chore. But if the Sadler's Wells Company could net $500,000 on their Canadian tour, "there's no reason why Canadians shouldn't pay that much to their own dancers," she says.

■ New Brunswick councillors are very conscientious. **Otty L. Black** of Canaan River has just completed 30 years on the Queen's County Council without missing a meeting. To keep his record intact, he once drove 40 miles over snow-clogged roads in his sleigh at 52 below. Another time the snow was too deep for the horse so Councillor Black snowshoed 22 miles to the nearest railway station.

J. A. Cleveland, Warden of Albert County, has an even longer record. He hasn't missed a meeting for 55 years. A friend to all, he kept his lumber mill going during the depression by using his life's savings to pay his workers. He is well known for other exploits including pulling teeth for neighbors in the middle of the night, bailing them out of jail, and representing them in court although he has no legal training. Through the years he used every effort until finally Fundy National Park was opened last year. But he is grateful for one thing. He has never had to make an election speech. The voters have elected him as a matter of routine ever since 1896.

■ **Sgt. Max Leverne Holt** of Paddockwood and Wakaw, Sask., is a member of the RCAF, USAF and RAF personnel taking part in exercise Mukluk to test winter clothing. They've spent two weeks in 50 below near Fort Nelson, BC, and are now on Victoria Island in the Arctic where, unlike BC, there's not a single shrub to afford protection from the biting wind. At Cambridge Bay, the 12 airmen and six civilians will live in either igloos or pneumatic houses. They will also make notes on their morale under these conditions.

■ **Senator A. Knatchbull-Hugessen,** 59, deputy Liberal leader, caused a minor uproar last week in the usually quiet Senate. He challenged senators to take the question of retirement to the people. The son of Lord Brabourne, Eton- and McGill-educated, he said judges and civil servants had to retire but senators had the privilege of going on for life at $6,000 a year. "What we have done," he said, "is to set a value between ourselves and the people we are supposed to represent. I defy any senator to say that if this question was submitted to the people that they would not vote overwhelmingly to abolish this special age privilege."



—*Ottawa Citizen*
SENATOR *Hugessen: Minor uproar.*

■ When the **Hon. N. Tanner,** Alberta's Minister of Mines and Minerals, was in Barbados last spring he learned that someone was needed to put the colony's house in order from a petroleum production standpoint. He told the authorities he knew just the man. As a result **Julian Garrett** of Edmonton, one of Western Canada's top gas consultants, has left to take up duties as Public Utilities Commissioner and Director of Petroleum and Natural Gas for Barbados.

JULIAN GARRETT

BUSINESS FRONT

Joint Investment Pulls the Public

Investors Flock to Mutuals for Inflation Hedge and to Share in Progress
Largest Company Has 55 Per Cent Increase in Assets in Single Year

by P. M. Richards

THEY used to be called investment trusts; now they go by a variety of names — investment companies, mutual investment funds, mutuals, or just funds. And there are various types of them, to serve different investing aims.

But the function of all is basically the same: to sell their own shares to the public and invest the proceeds in the securities of other companies, and by pooling the money of many individual investors and administering the combined fund as if it were a single investment account, to give the "average" investor advantages which otherwise would accrue only to investors of wealth.

The idea is not a new one. It has been used very successfully in Scotland and England since the eighteen-eighties but did not win any wide acceptance over here until the middle nineteen-twenties. The great 1929 crash gave the inexperienced Canadian and American companies a severe setback, but they have made steady progress since. However, their biggest growth has come in the last few years; assets of these companies have more than quadrupled since 1945, no doubt in part reflecting a wide appreciation of the fact that sound investment has become much more complex than it once was.

Benefits

Principal advantages in the "joint-investment" idea are these:

(1) By buying an investment company's shares, the investor acquires an equity (in the proportion, of course, of his share holding) in all the securities it owns, thereby widening his chances of profit and spreading the risk of loss;

(2) The small investor can do this with a relatively small amount of money, the price of a few shares, on exactly the same basis as a large investor;

(3) He automatically buys experienced investment company management of the money he puts into these shares.

As an offset to these advantages, there is the fact that the wide distribution of an investment company's funds modifies the profit (as reflected in the investment company's shares) on a market advance in a particular field, such as western oils. Obviously it would pay to concentrate one's funds in a particular field that was doing better than the general market. Equally obviously, such concentration would greatly increase the risk.

The two broad classifications in types of companies are known as "closed-end" and "open-end" companies. The closed-end has a fixed amount of capital; its securities were sold to the public at its commencement of operations and now are available only in the open market, like those of other corporations. The purchaser of closed-end securities pays a brokerage commission both when he buys and sells his shares, and he pays an annual management fee which is usually about ¼ of 1 per cent of the market value of his shares or about 4½ per cent of the income.

Discount

An important cost factor in connection with closed-end shares is the discount from asset value at which these shares may usually be bought and sold; the great majority of closed-end issues chronically sell at a discount which varies with changes in market conditions. If the investor is lucky enough to buy in a depressed market and sell in a strong one, the difference in discount may add considerably to his profit. The amount of discount from asset value on a closed-end stock has varied by as much as 26 points in a single year. Latterly, however, with the stronger stock market, the discount has tended to diminish and even to disappear.

The open-end companies, in contrast, do not have fixed capitalizations. They are constantly issuing new shares to satisfy the demand, so there is never any problem of a short supply to affect prices and the latter are determined by asset value alone. The purchase price is the asset value on the purchase date plus a selling charge or "load" which varies with different companies from 7 per cent to nearly 10 per cent of the net value of the purchase—and which means that the buyer needs a corresponding market appreciation to break even. Thereafter the buyer pays an annual management charge against income ranging from about ½ of 1 per cent to 4/5 of 1 per cent of net fixed assets.

Though the purchaser of open-end securities has to pay the initial selling charge, he has a redemption feature which enables him to dispose of his stock at its underlying asset value whenever he chooses. Thus there is no problem of marketability even though the net asset value may decline in a market break. There is no problem of varying discounts as there is with closed-end shares. And, for a large investor, there is the consideration that he can buy as many shares as he likes without running up the market price. These features have made open-end shares a favorite medium of investment for industrial pension and profit-sharing funds.

Leverage

Another important point of difference exists between those investment companies which have only common stock outstanding and those with senior capital (*i.e.* bank loans, bonds or preferred stock). The latter are known as the "leverage" (SN, Feb. 6) companies. The senior capital in effect acts as borrowed money in a margin account and thereby accelerates changes in the value of the investment company's common stock, both up and down. Most closed-end investment companies are of the leverage type; most open-end are not in respect of their own capitalizations, though taking the leverage factor into account in purchasing securities for holding.

Naturally the sensational growth in investor-participation in the investment companies has occurred in those of the open-end type. By far the biggest is Canadian Investment Fund, which has doubled the number of its shareholders in the last two years; others are Commonwealth International Corporation, Corporate Investors, Investors' Mutual of Canada, Leverage Fund of Canada, Resources of Canada Investment Fund, Timed Investment, Mutual Accumulating Fund, Balanced Funds and Trans-Canada Shares. The latter, a Vancouver company, is an open-end "fixed trust."

The big fellow, Canadian Investment Fund, chose a good time to start, at the bottom of the great depression in 1932, when stocks were at their cheapest. It was formed by Calvin Bullock, famed Denver and New York investment banker, who believed strongly in Canada's growth to come. The company's charter permitted it to purchase any type of securities it chose, but its policy has always been to invest mainly in dividend-paying common stocks. On December 31, 1950, it had 82.15 per cent of its total net assets in common stocks, 2.05 per cent in preferred, 10.08 per cent in bonds and 5.72 per cent in cash. Of the common stock investment, 15.78 per cent was in base metals, 12.00 in paper and newsprint, 8.42 in foods and beverages, 7.55 in heavy industries, 5.60 in petroleum, 4.92 in public utilities, 4.49 in building industries, 4.14 in textiles, 3.73 in gold mining and 17.57 per cent in automotives, banks, chemicals, retail trade and miscellaneous.

The Record?

How well has the company's record fulfilled investors' hopes of participating in the country's long-term growth? On December 31, 1950, the per share net asset value of the company's shares was 114 per cent higher than the initial per share net asset value on December 31, 1932; during the period dividends were paid equal to 118 per cent of the initial per share net asset value, the combined appreciation and dividends for the period being 232 per cent.

How about protection against inflation? A check shows that if the investor had bought enough Canadian Investment Fund shares on January 1, 1934, to produce an initial annual dividend income of $1,000, he would have had gradual increases through the years until he received $1,724.17

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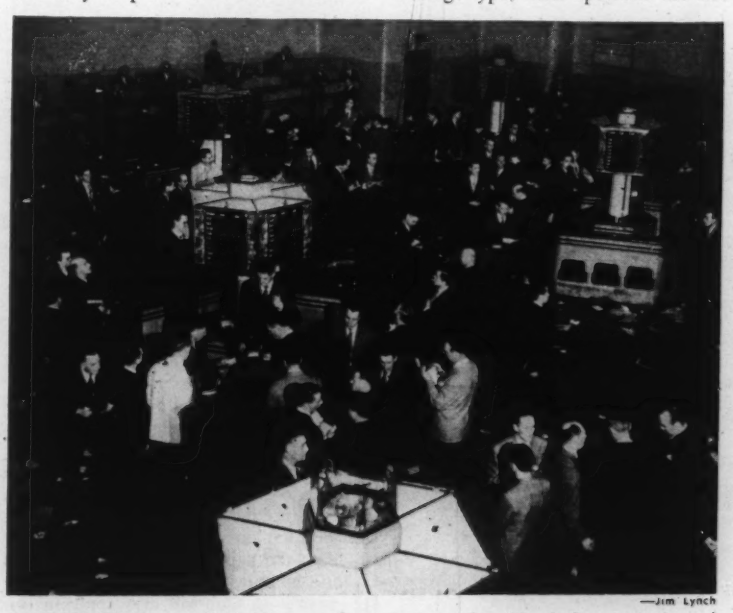

—Jim Lynch

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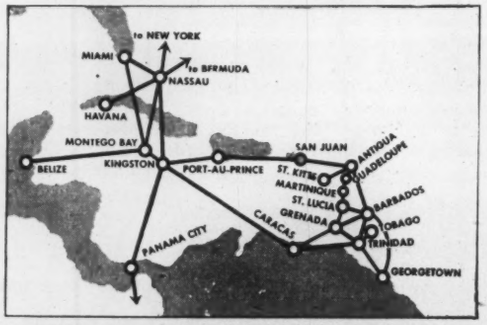

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BUSINESS ANGLE

IT'S "SELF-EXALTATION"

Does Labor Really Believe That Only Those Who Work With Hands Contribute to Production?

by P. M. Richards

ORGANIZED labor in Canada is suffering from megalomania ("insanity of self-exaltation," Oxford Dictionary), the actions of some of its representatives suggest.

The Toronto *Globe and Mail* recently published an editorial rebuking the four chief labor groups for the arrogance displayed in a joint representation to Prime Minister St. Laurent, and the Ontario Federation of Labor for the "overbearing demeanor" of its attitude toward Premier Frost of Ontario. The Ontario Federation told Mr. Frost, with reference to the 1950 Labor Relations Act: ". . . we have repeatedly warned the Government of the growing resentment of the workers over labor legislation of this kind. If this development continues, labor leaders will no longer be responsible for the actions of their people."

—John Steele
P. M. RICHARDS

The *G and M* said wrathfully that this was no way to speak to the head of a Government, that the union leaders seemed to be getting "too big for their britches," and that the existence of the unions was a privilege obtained from the State which could be restricted as easily as extended.

The editorial was replied to by Silby Barrett, Canadian director of District 50, United Mine Workers, at a meeting of the Toronto and Lakeshore Labor Council (CIO-CCL): "Who produces the things in Canada? Who protects the nation when in jeopardy? It's the common working men and women, not the man who sits behind the desk and pushes a pencil. It's time workers woke up. If we produce the nation's goods and maintain the services, why shouldn't we govern this country? If we did we would create jobs for everyone. We'd even give the capitalists a chance to dig drains and not have to write this kind of propaganda."

This is nonsense, of course, but dangerous nonsense in these times. Does labor really believe its contention, frequently expressed, that only those who work with their hands contribute anything to production?

In the production of SATURDAY NIGHT, for instance, do not the editors and writers who plan the paper and provide the material to fill it, the men who sell the advertising space that produces most of the income, and the circulation men who distribute the paper, contribute along with the compositors and pressmen? The answer to that will also apply in respect of group contributions in other productive enterprises.

Today organized labor in Canada numbers a little over one million, in comparison with a total labor force of over five millions and a total population of fourteen millions. Thus it's still very much a minority group. But it's also a big boy now, big enough to have a sense of responsibility.

CHANCES IMPROVED

OUR chances of escaping runaway inflation have no doubt been greatly improved by the restrictions on bank lending, especially those on longer-term loans such as might be used to finance business expansion. We've already had eleven years of continuous expansion; this has probably been the chief factor in causing the inflation, and we now have to halt the process if we are to avoid being swamped by the tide of demand.

What it amounts to is that to check inflation, we are now to have a dose of deflation. How much we feel it will depend on the size of the dose and the length of the treatment, which in turn will depend in part on international events. However, a stiff dose seems definitely to be called for by the still strongly inflationary trend of production costs and prices, and we may get it, but the aim will be to permit socially-useful development wherever possible.

How effective will the new loan restrictions be? There is the fact that many companies planning new construction do not need to go to the banks for loans, or to investment houses to market new capital issues of securities. In recent years, instead of paying out all their distributable income in dividends, they have been building up their financial reserves to provide for all sorts of contingencies, including no doubt the need for expansion. But presumably the expansion could still be prevented by the governmental withholding of materials.

One thing is certain; the Government won't win many friends with its deflation policy. Credit restriction itself is a flexible instrument and can be quickly adjusted to changing circumstances; the difficulty will be to make the adjustments with reasonable accuracy. Mistakes are bound to be made, but even if they are not, the Government will be blamed for all the frustrations and headaches which execution of the policy entails.

Grumbling businessmen should note that a businessmen's organization, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce representing 650 Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, in a brief asked for credit restrictions, increased taxation, and cuts in the Government's non-defence expenditures as means to check inflation, in

place of the use of direct controls. Incidentally, it is in the latter field, non-defence expenditures, that the Government can give the most welcome and convincing evidence of sincerity of purpose. There would be little use in cutting off normally useful business expansion if the savings thus effected were to be dissipated by governmental extravagance.

A good step to accompany credit restriction would be to raise interest rates and thus make borrowing more expensive. The artificial lowering of interest rates is a logical step in a period of business depression, since it encourages expansion, and in a time of war when it eases the resulting debt burden. But to continue it through a prolonged boom is surely to invite inflation. In fact, there are grounds for believing that the artificial cheapness of money has done much to make both the boom and the inflation. It is also a factor in the demand for wider and larger old age pensions.

DEFLATION DOWNTURN?

AN ACTIVE policy of deflation, that is of general business contraction, will of course have its effect on business sentiment. Instead of all the evidences of boom (which we have come to accept as entirely normal) we may have signs of business decline. Earnings of some companies will drop, there will be some local unemployment.

These things will have their effect on stock market prices, among other things. The multitude of small speculators who have been riding so high in recent weeks might do well to consider this possibility, now. When will market prices reflect coming deflation? Perhaps before its business effects are plainly discernible; it's the function of the stock market to anticipate events in the making.

On the other hand, it should not be forgotten that the long-term trend is still basically inflationary. It is only because the demand for goods and services is so much greater than the supply that the new inflationary policy becomes necessary; much of that demand will be exercised later on and will, perhaps, be still stronger then because of the restraints imposed now. Also a very large part of the money in the stock market is not speculative; it has been invested in the future growth of Canada. Canada's long-term prospects are much brighter than most Canadians realize. There are two big reasons. One is that immensely new natural resources (oil, iron ore, uranium, etc.) have been found and are still to be found with the aid of the new means of discovery science has given us. The other is that our good neighbor the United States is now running short of a number of minerals we possess in abundance, because of her high consumption of them in two world wars and in peacetime industry. She increasingly needs what we have.

We Canadians are shareholders in one of the world's richest countries. It's true that we have less money in our pockets than Americans have. But we have much more wealth in the ground, and that makes us richer on balance.

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NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A quarterly dividend of fifty cents per share has been declared payable on the 16th day of April, 1951 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of March, 1951.

Montreal, Feb. 28, 1951. S. C. Seadding, Secretary

THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY,

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the Current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on

2nd APRIL, 1951,

to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th March, 1951

By order of the Board, Charles Pettit, Manager.

March 1st, 1951

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

The Board of Directors has declared this day the following dividend.

No par value Common Stock

No. 37. Quarterly 35c. per share, payable March 31st, 1951 to holders of record at the close of business on March 6th, 1951.

V. J. NIXON, Secretary.

Montreal, February 23rd, 1951.

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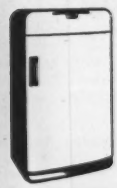
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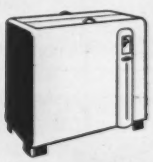
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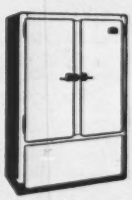
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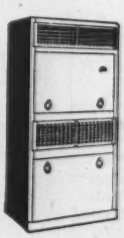
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CANADIAN BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY: Hold the Course?

IT'S A SIGN of the times that more and more the attention of business is being directed towards Ottawa, where the Department of National Defence is becoming business's best customer, and the Department of Trade and Commerce is taking control over steadily more raw materials.

At the same time, in spite of repeated statements from the Government about its commercial and fiscal policy, business still is up in the air about what to expect.

—CP

THE PM: *A blow from the south.*

Towards the end of last week, the Prime Minister outlined the Government's policy again. On the matter of prices the Government intends to rely on a three-way attack on inflation: (1) taxation, to syphon off some of the spendable income for which there will be no goods; (2) credit restriction, through limits on bank loans to cut down on manufacturers' and traders' credit, and Government restriction on consumer credit to lessen the demand for consumer goods; (3) encouragement of saving.

There is a fourth method — more output per man and per machine—without an increase in unit cost. All parties and groups have paid lip service to this idea, but any group's suggestions for making it operative have been limited to pointing the finger at one or all the other groups.

Formal price control, as far as the Government is concerned, is out for the present. The Liberals aren't satisfied that most Canadians want price controls. They are also disturbed by the fact that most people seeking price controls want them to be limited. "Limited", in this case, boiling down to "controls for him, but not for me." This doesn't apply only to the labor view (controlled prices, but flexible wages), but also to those of groups who still don't realize that price control also means rationing and export controls.

On the surface the position seems definite enough. For present circumstances at least, the Government has set its course. But what is troubling business, which has to do most of the production planning, is the fact that strong winds seem to be blowing against the course.

The biggest blow comes from the south. When the U.S. imposed price controls many Canadians, used to playing follow the leader, felt they were in the cards for Canada too. There have already been so many holes punched in the U.S. price lid it is more a formality than a fact, but nevertheless, U.S. price control has still been enough to make many people regard Canada's present position on price control less than stable.

Defence:

JET PRODUCTION

IN CANADA'S three year $5 billion defence program, the budget for the RCAF is higher than those of the other two services combined. Canada, scheduled to become the third ranking air power among the western nations, took a big step toward that position last week.

A. V. Roe Ltd., at Malton, Ont., started work on a new multi-million dollar plant to increase production of jet engines for fighter aircraft. The plant, which is expected to be producing by the fall, will turn out Orenda engines. The Orenda, which AVRO has designed, built and tested, is said to be the most powerful jet engine on the continent.

It was built to power the CF100 "Canuck", but apparently there is a possibility it will be used in the U.S. F86 "Sabre" which is being produced by Canadair near Montreal.

If this can be done, it will speed up Canada's aircraft construction considerably. Last month, Members of the Senate and House of Commons toured the Canadair plant. They were told that, although production is now 10 Sabres a month, it could be increased to 300 a month if engines were available. The engines, which account for $175,000 of the $400,000 each plane costs, come from the States. Supply of these has been limited, and as a result, Canadian Sabre production has been held back.

The new AVRO plant will use assembly line technique in producing the Orenda. So if the Sabre can be equipped with this engine U.S. supply bottleneck would be eliminated and Canadian aircraft production should increase considerably.

An additional point is the U.S. dollar saving. In spite of the fact that the U.S. dollar shortage is past, there are forces at work which might bring back that condition. Canadian war orders placed in the U.S., for instance, are now eight times as great as those placed by the U.S. in Canada. Under these conditions a saving of 175,000 U.S. dollars per Sabre would be important.

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FIRE MARINE CASUALTY

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NOTICE

Certificate of Registry No. C 1274 has been issued authorising the Baltica Insurance Company Limited of Copenhagen, Denmark to transact in Canada the business of Inland Transportation Insurance and Personal Property Insurance in addition to Fire Insurance and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Hail Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance, Limited or Inherent Explosion Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Water Damage Insurance and Windstorm Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, for which it is already registered, limited to the business of reinsurance only. V. R. Willemson has been appointed Chief Agent.

LAKE SHORE MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 124

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Fifteen Cents per share on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the sixteenth day of April, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the fifteenth day of March, 1951.

By order of the Board.

Kirkland Securities Limited
Secretary

Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario, February 21, 1951.

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DOMINION SEED HOUSE
GEORGETOWN ONT

Finance:

CREDIT CURBS

The agreement of the chartered banks to restrict new lending may be one of the most important anti-inflationary steps yet taken. Some people feel that it should have been taken earlier; but there is this inevitable delay before the statistics catch up with the facts, and the Governor of the Bank of Canada cannot well approach the private banks until he has all the facts and figures.

The steep rise in bank loans in the last quarter of 1950 was worrying the banks as well as the Government. No one knows how much of the loans went into inventories, but it was probably a substantial amount; and the effort by manufacturers and merchants to stock up on goods rather than financial reserves was a marked inflationary influence. Restriction of bank credit will not necessarily stop the borrowing of money to finance increased inventories; but money borrowed from insurance companies or other investors now will not add to total investment funds; it will shift it from one lending form to another.

One reason why the banks were particularly receptive to Governor Towers' suggestions is that they were already nearing the critical point in their cash ratio. It had fallen to 10.1 per cent at the end of the year, and none of the banks care for it to be quite as low as that; but of course they had to be satisfied that if one bank tightened up another would not take advantage of it by being more liberal.

Policy:

TAX INCENTIVE

AS TRADE MINISTER Howe forecast during the debate on the speech from the throne, Canadian industry can now get special depreciation rates for tax purposes on plant and machinery engaged in defence production. Over a three-year period, the length of Canada's $5 billion defence program, defence industries and defence support industries will be allowed to reduce taxable income by 50 per cent of the capital cost of machinery and equipment, and 70 per cent of the capital cost of buildings.

—Capital Press

ABBOTT: *Incentive for defence.*

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TEXTILE DOMINION CO·LTD

Dominion Textile Co.
Limited

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 31st March, 1951, payable 16th April, 1951, to shareholders of record 15th March, 1951.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, February 21st, 1951.

TEXTILE DOMINION CO·LTD

Dominion Textile Co.
Limited

Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A FINAL DIVIDEND of Forty-five cents (45c) per share for the year ending 31st March, 1951, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, payable 2nd April, 1951, to shareholders of record 5th March, 1951.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, February 21st, 1951.

An Architect Serves You

by John Caulfield Smith, M.R.A.I.C.

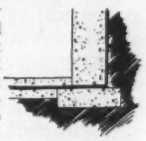
WHAT KIND OF LATH?

Plaster adheres to lath applied to studs and joists. Wood lath, once universal, is seldom seen now. Architects prefer to use gypsum or fibre board lath, both of which have insulating value. Metal lath should be applied over ordinary lath at junctions of walls and ceilings.

HOW TO SUPPORT FLOOR JOISTS

An intermediate support enables floor joists to span from one foundation wall to another. Alternatives are a solid wall, or a beam—architect prefers a steel one—carried on columns or piers. Beam should be located under a partition. Its size is determined by engineering formula.

WATER: NO ADMITTANCE!



Basement must be dry to be useable and time to waterproof it is when it's *put in*. Architect specifies that waterproofing compound be added to concrete mix, or applied later as a coating. One of best methods calls for coating outside face of wall with successive layers of pitch and felt.

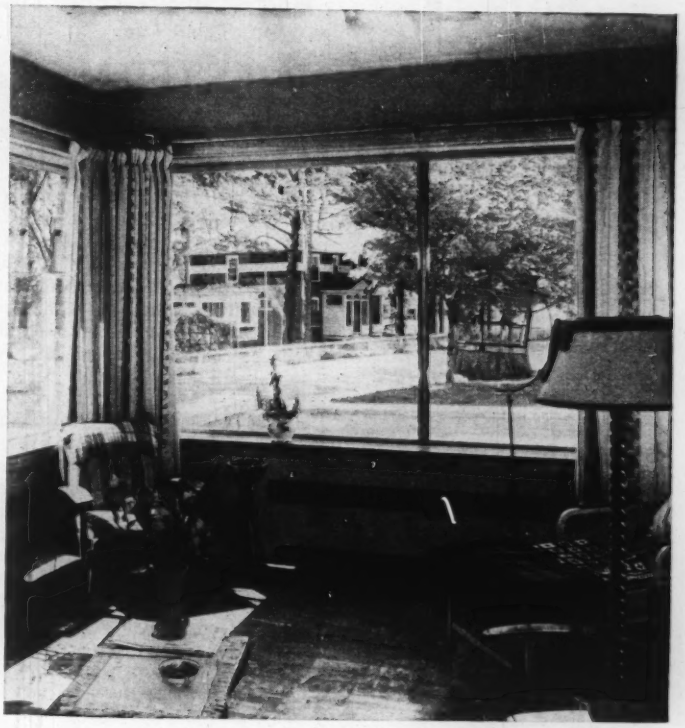
PLUMBING FIXTURES KEPT TOGETHER

In building or remodelling, the architect likes to group the plumbing fixtures. Nearness to the main plumbing "stack" ensures good drainage and economical installation. Bathroom and kitchen-laundry back to back, or bathroom over kitchen over laundry are sound arrangements.

WHEN IS A CIRCULATING PUMP NEEDED?

Architect can advise, depending on the special character of your house, whether gravity or forced method of circulating hot water through system is most suitable. Circulating pump ensures positive action, and cost is offset to some extent by use of smaller boiler and piping.

These are only a few of the many ways an architect can help you when you build or buy your new home. More than 50 such valuable ideas are included in this free booklet "Your New Home". Write today for your free copy. Trane Company of Canada Limited, 4 Mowat Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.



Architect: Morin and Cinq-Mars, Montreal, P.Q.

Full expanse of glass presents no heating problem when Trane Convector-radiators are installed. The units fit under the windows occupying little or no floor space.

Good Heating is GOOD All Year

THERE'S MORE TO heating than heat alone. In winter months, you want plenty of heat to respond quickly to rapid changes in temperature. Whether it is mild or severe outside, you want the same delightful comfort inside, easily maintained *economically*. Hot water heating with Trane Convector-radiators assures this ideal.

In addition to heating comfort in winter, you want attractive interiors all year round. Trane Convector-radiators in smart, space-saving cabinets or recessed into walls assure hidden heating and complete freedom in decoration.

For more than 25 years Trane Convector-radiators have been operating successfully in offices, hospitals, hotels and homes of every size. You can be sure of *good* heating all year and *proved* heating for years to come when you specify Trane Convector-radiators in your new home.

Architect Designed Quebec Residence—*enjoys* TRANE HEATING

In this handsome residence of Mr. J. E. Filion, St. John, P.Q., the architect, Morin and Cinq-Mars, specified hot water heating with Trane Convector-radiators. In addition to designing your home, an architect is invaluable in specifying the right materials and equipment and supervising construction and installation.

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Apr. 4

EMPRESS OF FRANCE
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$242 up	$160 up

Famous Canadian Pacific service is also yours on the passenger-carrying freighters *Beaverford* and *Beaverburn*. Sailings approximately twice monthly. Dates on request. First Class $200.

Assistance with passports and full information from your own travel agent or any Canadian Pacific office.

Canadian Pacific

It isn't an open-handed grant, however; the Order in Council sets out terms under which the Revenue Department can grant the concessions. Observers also felt that the Trade Minister, who will make the certification to the Revenue Department for a company, will do so sparingly. They believed certification would be made only for companies whose capital costs are tied directly to defence.

For buildings the 70 per cent will be made up by 30 per cent of total certified cost the first year, another 30 per cent the second year, and 10 per cent the third year.

For machinery and equipment, the 50 per cent special allowance will be made up of 20 per cent of the certified total cost in the first year, 20 per cent the second year, and 10 per cent in the third year. The usual 10 per cent depreciation rate will still be allowed buildings and equipment.

U.S. BUSINESS

WESTERN RAW MATERIALS

THE United States and the United Kingdom are not running the raw materials show today as they did in World War II. They have control of neither the producing countries nor the high seas. Enough rubber, it is estimated in official circles in Washington, can be smuggled to the satellites to keep Russia and China supplied with this vital material. This lack of control is behind the newly organized International Materials Conference which will attempt to arrive at an international understanding on the use of scarce commodities.

Under the IMC, commodity committees will hold a series of meetings, with Canada playing a prominent role in almost all of the discussions. The U.S. State Department has found that many of the producing countries are in what it calls a "sensitive" mood. They want to know who will take care of the surpluses after the armament programs slow down, and they are seeking assurances that they can obtain manufactured goods.

So far six of these international allocation committees have been formed to deal with copper, zinc and lead; sulphur, cotton and cotton linters; tungsten and molybdenum; manganese, nickel and cobalt; and wool. Each committee will review the supply position of each commodity and recommend measures to increase its production and make distribution more efficient.

Policy:

CONTROL SPEED-UP

CONTROLS are being clamped on business a lot faster than the average businessman expected a month ago. The Government, for example, plans to bring all scarce chemicals such as sulphur, chlorine and benzene under complete allocation in the next month.

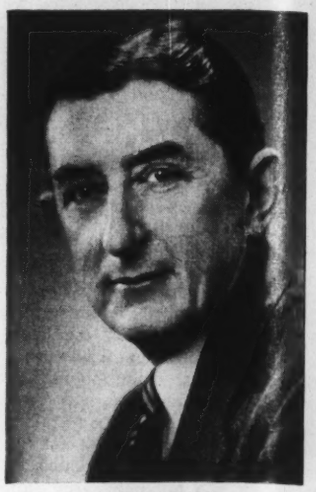
The paper industry has been especially concerned recently over the growing chemical shortages. A shortage of chlorine will reduce the brightness of papers, but will not curtail production of the fibre. A sulphur shortage, however, will directly reduce the output of fibre.

At a meeting of pulp and paper makers it was brought out that inventories of market pulp are so dangerously low that no cushion is allowed for any disruption of shipments.

—International

WAGES *have proven the most difficult item for U.S. defence mobilizers. Resignation of former Economic Stabilizer Alan Valentine followed split with Mobilization Director Wilson, right. New Stabilizer is Eric Johnston, centre, former motion picture chief. At left is Presidential Assistant John Steelman.*

PILOT INSURANCE COMPANY APPOINTMENT



H. E. WITTICK

At a Directors' meeting held on February 21st, 1951, the Pilot Insurance Company appointed H. E. Wittick to the position of Assistant General Manager and Secretary. Previous to this appointment Mr. Wittick was Secretary of the company.

Sicks'
BREWERIES LIMITED

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a dividend (No. 87) of thirty cents (.30c) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, has been declared, payable on the 31st day of March, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 1st day of March, 1951.

By Order of the Board,

I. N. WILSON,
Secretary.

Calgary, Alberta,
February 21st, 1951.

THE B. GREENING WIRE COMPANY
LIMITED

Common Dividend No. 54

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited, held in the office of the Company on February 2nd, 1951, a dividend of Five Cents per share on the Common Shares of the Company was declared payable April 2nd, 1951, to shareholders of record March 15th, 1951.

F. J. MAW,
Secretary.

Hamilton, Ontario,
February 28th, 1951.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

COMBINED profit from operations of **Simpson's, Ltd.,** during 1950 is shown as more than $12.3 million. This is after providing about $1.4 million for employees' pensions and contribution to employees' savings and profit sharing fund. After taxes, depreciation, interest on bonds, etc., a balance of profit of about $5.1 million was recorded for the fiscal year ended Jan. 3. This is an increase of some $600,000 over last year.

EXPANSION of the H. J. Heinz Co. is reflected in the recent establishment of two new sales regions and two new branches. Ten promotions in the Canadian sales force of the company have been announced. Heading the new central region is **R. A. McHardy** of Toronto. The new western region is under **D. E. Milne** of Vancouver.

NEW TELEPHONES, 131,000 of them, brought the total in **Bell Telephone Co. of Canada** service to 1,726,000. In spite of this there were 78,000 applications for new service unfilled at the year-end.

The company's annual report shows total revenue 19 per cent higher than in 1949; operating expenses were 15 per cent higher. Federal and provincial income taxes amounted to about $6.9 million — 53 per cent more than in 1949. Net income was equal to $1.53 per share. To meet $2.00 per share dividends, $3.2 million had to be drawn from surplus. Higher rates, to prevent the drain on surplus were granted by the Board of Transport Commissioners. The new rates became effective at the beginning of this year.

—CP
W. M. ARMSTRONG

SUCCEEDING R. C. Johnston, who was recently promoted to Assistant Vice-President of Operation with the CNR, **W. M. Armstrong** has been appointed Assistant Vice President of Personnel. World War I veteran Armstrong has been with the railway since the early 1920's. By 1942 he was General Manager of CN Telegraphs. During World War II he became General Manager of Defence Communications, Ltd. and was awarded the OBE for his services.

—C
J. R. WHITE

J. R. White, formerly Chief of Commercial Operations, takes over the telegraph department as General Manager of Communications. He served in the company's Bureau of Economics, and in 1932 was made Supervisor of Budgets in CN Telegraphs. He was subsequently Commercial Manager and Chief of Commercial Operations from which position he was promoted to his present job.

Schwedler Maple has reddish purple leaves in the spring.

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NORWAY MAPLE	6-8 ft.	$3.75
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WESTERN GROCERS LIMITED

Notice of Dividends

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared payable April 15th, 1951, to shareholders of record March 15th, 1951:

Thirty-five cents per share on the Preferred Shares $20 par $1.40 Series.

Fifty cents per share on the Class A Shares.

Winnipeg, Man.
March 1st, 1951

W. P. RILEY
President

Provincial Paper Limited

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable March 15th, 1951 to shareholders on record at close of business March 5th, 1950.

W. S. BARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT

Informed and entertaining comment on the week's happenings at home and abroad.

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20's in PACKAGES
50's in FLAT TINS

JOINT INVESTMENT PULLS THE PUBLIC

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 37

in 1950. Now, the years 1934 to 1950 constitute a period of almost continuous inflation in terms of the DBS cost-of-living index. The dividend of $1,724.17 in 1950 adjusted for the rise in the cost of living since 1934 amounted to $989.97 in terms of 1934 money.

This represents a decline in purchasing power of only 1 per cent, against a decline of no less than 42.6 per cent in purchasing power if the investor had received a fixed annual dividend of $1,000 through the period. Also we might note that the hypothetical investment to produce the initial annual dividend of $1,000 would have cost $22,759 in 1934, and that this investment could have been liquidated on December 31, 1950, for $40,207, a capital gain of $17,448 or 76 per cent.

On the basis of the above, the ownership of investment company shares is no sure road to riches. The capital gain above was not large, in view of the decline in money's purchasing power. But the rise in Canadian Investment Fund dividends over the 17-year period did substantially offset the rise in the cost of living. In other words, it beat inflation, our greatest menace other than Communism. And that, surely, is an accomplishment!

Take Another

Let's see how another company has done, say Corporate Investors, as something of a contrast, since that company has always kept a substantially larger part of its funds in bonds and preferred stocks than Canadian Investment Fund has. Corporate Investors calls itself a "balanced fund" and varies the proportions of its holdings in fixed-income securities and in common stocks in accordance with its estimate of changing political and economic conditions.

As the stock market advanced towards its peak in 1946 the company's holdings of common stocks were reduced from 62 per cent in 1945 to 45 per cent during 1947. During the same period the percentage of preferred stocks rose from 38 to 55 per cent. In 1947 the trend was reversed and common stock holdings increased to 63 per cent as at April 30, 1949. A year later, at April 30, 1950, the company held 51 per cent of its funds in fixed-income securities and 49 per cent in common stocks.

This does not indicate an astonishingly high level of prognostic skill, but Corporate Investors can show a pretty good record over the years. If an investor had invested $3,437.50 in 1,250 shares of Corporate Investors in 1934, he would have received an initial annual dividend of $100 which would have risen gradually through the years to $256.25 in 1950.

The dividend record, set against the rise in the DBS cost-of-living index, shows that dividends received from this investment in Corporate Investors more than kept pace with the climbing cost of living, whereas the real purchasing power of a fixed annual income of $100 would have declined to about $60 in 1950, in terms of 1934 dollars. Furthermore, the original investment of $3,437.50 in 1934 could have been liquidated in January, 1951, for $6,712.50, a capital appreciation of 85.4 per cent. Again, that very definitely is defeating inflation!

There is no space to talk here about other companies. But examination indicates that while their methods vary considerably, they too are achieving the investment company aim of providing safety through diversification and protection from inflation through ownership of growth stocks.

GETTING AROUND

CANADIAN MPs, U.K. and Australian High Commissioners, and U.S. ambassadors got together recently in Wellington, NZ. At a reception held in the office of the High Commissioner for Canada are, L to R. J. Watson MacNaught, Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Fisheries; Lt.-Col. Sir Stewart Gore-Brown, Member of the Executive Council for Northern Rhodesia; George Sutter, MP, Union of South Africa; and George Fulford, MP for Brockville, Ontario. SATURDAY NIGHT (see right background) apparently gets around too.

LETTERS

Census Stories

I WANT to thank you for the excellent articles which have appeared in SATURDAY NIGHT on the coming Census (SN, Jan. 23, Feb. 13). Such articles prepare the way for this important undertaking and will assist in gaining the co-operation of the public.

Ottawa, Ont. HERBERT MARSHALL, Dominion Statistician.

Americanized Services?

THE fact that Canadian units are training alongside U.S. units is hardly reason for Canada to adopt American formations, let alone American strategy or tactics . . . Canada's military organization was admittedly patterned after the British Army's originally; but the system has now been a Canadian institution for some time.

There has been nothing in American military conduct in any recent U.S. operations alongside other nations—from the Battle of the Bulge in France to the shockingly wasteful and random campaign in Korea—to suggest that their unit formations or strategy are superior. Canadians are not likely to become better fighters because they have been Americanized; and so far nobody has doubted their military capacity.

Toronto, Ont. J. L. HOWSON

Bridge Mirror

RE THAT mirror on the London bridge and your worry as to small boys with sling-shots (SN, Jan. 30), why not metal mirrors, and why not outlaw sling-shots? At least — and definitely — in that area? Why not also give length of bridge on signs at each end?

Chilliwack, BC CECIL E. LESLIE

U.K. Index

IN YOUR Feb. 13 issue, in a discussion of business in the United Kingdom, you observe that during the Second World War "inflation persisted but did not get out of hand".

Wholesale prices in the United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade index, were, at the end of November, 1950—the last figure which I have—289.9 per cent of the 1935-39 level. This compares with 225.7 for the same date in Canada, and 212.9 in the United States.

It is true that, to many people, the Cost of Living Index, and not the level of wholesale prices, appears to be the measure of the effect of inflation on price levels, and, in this respect, the British experience is deceptively good. The cost of living has only risen 14 per cent in the United Kingdom since the present Government took office, as compared with 131 per cent in the United States, and 137 per cent in Canada, but you will realize that this is entirely deceptive. It results from a system of subsidies on such a scale as to involve the gravest overall fiscal and monetary problems for the nation, and from the rigid austerity in connection with the consumption of those goods whose prices enter into the Cost of Living Index.

Montreal, Que. P. C. ARMSTRONG

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The International TD-24 Diesel Crawler pioneers the way in power and productive performance. Built to overcome the toughest obstacles, the TD-24 puts *140 drawbar horsepower* to work. Its efficient, four-cycle International Diesel engine delivers a smooth flow of power — power which overcomes overloads by *in-built torque control* giving extra lugging ability. *Finger-tip Hydraulic control,* instant high-low speed change, *eight speeds forward and eight reverse* are just a few of the TD-24 features we'd like you to see. Ask your International Industrial Power Distributor to show you how the International TD-24 will blaze a new profit trail on your toughest projects.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED • HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Ripping open a way through tumbled terrain is no problem for the mighty International TD-24 Diesel Crawler. When highways must be relocated or when new roads must be opened, the tremendous power of the TD-24 often means the difference between profit and loss.

INTERNATIONAL Industrial Power

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Tradition Counts

The Royal Regiment of Canada

"Ready, Aye, Ready." Through many wars and under many names, the Royal Regiment of Canada has kept steadfast to their proud motto. The "Royals" were formed in 1862 as the 10th Battalion Volunteer Rifles of Canada. In '85, when known as the 10th Battalion Royal Grenadiers, they won their first great battle honour by leading the famous charge at Batoche during the Northwest Rebellion. The South African War added further laurels. Throughout the First Great War the Royal Regiment of Canada continued their tradition of service by adding to their regimental colours such names as Ypres, the Somme, Vimy Ridge, Passchendaele, The Hindenburg Line and, above all, Mount Sorrel, a battle remembered by the Regiment each year on "Sorrel Day." The "Royals" received their present name in 1939 following their amalgamation with the Toronto Regiment three years earlier. During World War II the Royal Regiment of Canada maintained their traditions at the immortal raid on Dieppe and in the fighting from Normandy north to the Netherlands and the Rhineland. Proud of their glorious past, the "Royals" are one of Canada's honoured regiments in which . . . TRADITION COUNTS.

This illustration shows a private of the "Royals" in the uniform of 1866. A full colour reproduction, suitable for framing, may be obtained free by writing to—

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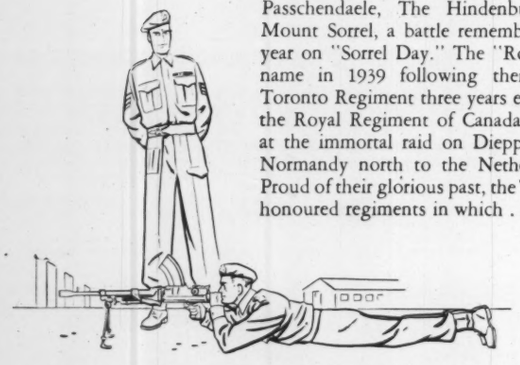
O'Keefe House, Victoria St.,
Toronto, Canada



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